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McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. | Devoted to the interests of McKean County. | TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVI. | SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, 1878. | NO. 2.

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ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
WELLSBORO, Dec. '95 1878.

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This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.
☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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First Class in every Respect.
This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

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The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

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Price Reduced to $2.00 per Day. Meals 50 Cents.
Centrally located on the Terrace, corner of Pearl, near Main street. First-class accommodations are assured at the reduced prices.
BONNEY & AVERY - Proprietors.
Street Cars convenient from this Hotel to and from all parts of the city.

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First Class in every respect.
John Boezel - Prop'r.

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This House is new, and is located on MAIN ST. away from the noise of the cars.
FREE BUS' TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

Fillmore House,
Cor. Michigan and Carrol Streets,
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Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.
This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.
R. SULLY - - Prop'r.

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kept on the
EUROPEAN PLAN,
MAIN STREET SQUARE, BRADFORD, PA.
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Sample Rooms attached to the House. Special accommodations to Commercial Travlers.
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E-U-R-O-P-E-A-N-P-L-A-N
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Sample Rooms Attached to the House. Special Accommodations to Commercial Travelers. Opp. Post Office and Public Park, looking East

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No matter who have failed, give him a call, his opinion costs nothing, his cures are radical, being for life, and effected with medicines prepared in his own laboratory, pure, safe and reliable.
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AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS,
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And every article usually found in a first class Hardware establishment.
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Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night
Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

H. F. BARBOUR,
Steam Book and Job Printer,
Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.
Smethport, Pa.
THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

FURNITURE
of all kinds,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,
of every description constantly on hand and made to order.
Mechanic St. SMETHPORT, PA.
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New Furniture Rooms.
The undersigned has opened in his new building on
Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,
a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
and
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Of All Kinds.
GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES
Patronage solicited.
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has removed his BARBER SHOP to the rear of ARMSTRONG'S DRUGSTORE,
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Shaving & Hair-Dressing
In the highest style of the art.
A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

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SMETHPORT PENN'A.

FRESH MILK
Delivered every Morning
THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.
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Established in 1840
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2	3½x4	4½	40x25	900	$150
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Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Plantations. Send for Circulars. 15-16

SELECT POETRY.

Let Bygones Be Bygones.

Let bygones be bygones: if bygones were clouded
By aught that occasioned a pang of regret,
Oh, let them in darkest oblivion be shrouded:
'Tis wise and 'tis kind to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones, and good be extracted
From ill over which it is folly to fret:
The wisest of mortals have foolishly acted—
The kindest are those who forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones: your heart will be lighter,
When kindness of yours [illegible] met;
The flame of your love will be purer and brighter,
If, Godlike, you strive to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; oh, purge out the leaven
Of malice, and try an example to set
To others, who, craving the mercy of heaven,
Are sadly too slow to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; remember how deeply
To heaven's forbearance we all are in debt;
They value God's infinite goodness too cheaply
Who heed not the precept "Forgive and forget."

MISCELLANEOUS.

JENNIE'S FALSITY.

Yes, it is true—I am going to marry Jeanette Baldwin. And that settles it, as far as you or anybody else besides Jennie and I are concerned."

Mr. Amory Avington brought his substantial fist emphatically down on the desk, at whose end his nephew and namesake sat, and with whom Mr. Avington had been discussing the rather sudden and surprising announcement he had made of his engagement to Miss Baldwin.

"Certainly, uncle Amory; your own and the lady's decision settles it, and no one—and assuredly not I—has any desire to dispute your happiness. Only as a matter of mere opinion, I should have thought that you would have chosen for your wife a lady at least younger!"

Mr. Avington, junior, spoke very quietly, not a little sarcastically, and Mr. Avington, senior, frowned wrathfully.

"Young? What do boys of your age and experience in women know of the time of a woman's life when 'young' is to be applied to her? Jennie is what I and any other sensible man calls in the very flush and hey-day time. She's just twenty eight—rich, rare, ripe, juicy, fruity anything you please to apply to mature, mellow perfection!"

Young Avington shrugged his shoulders.

"As I said, it is a mere matter of opinion, my dear uncle. If Miss Baldwin suits you, and you are pleased all right. Nevertheless, I hope you will not find her wanting in those very attractions you so much admire, when you come to weigh her in the balance."

Mr. Amory Avington scowled under his heavy, handsome brows.

"What do you mean?"

Young Avington lighted his cigar cool enough as he rose to go.

"I don't know that there is any truth in it, you know, but people say curious things about her rosy cheeks and handsome eyebrows, and—"

The elder gentleman waved his hand dignifiedly.

"There, that'll do! you won't gain anything by trying to run Jennie down. It's perfectly natural you should feel disconsolate at the prospects of the estate you hoped to inherit going to my future wife and—ahem!—family; but it will pay even worse to go around trying to traduce Miss Baldwin."

And young Mr. Avington went away disgustedly thinking what a precious, bewitched old fool his uncle was; while Mr. Avington, senior, lighted another cigar, and settled comfortably among the cushions of his Turkish chair, chuckling to himself:

"If that monkey headed young nephew of mine don't beat all! If I ever heard such a silly opinion as he dares express—to my very face, too! Why, God bless my soul! don't I know Jennie's all right? Don't we board in the hotel, and don't I see her at all times and under various circumstances? Stuff and nonsense! The idea of Jennie's fresh color and jetty eyebrows being the work of art! Don't I know she's a glorious flesh and-blood reality? and what's more, don't I know she thinks all the world of me, and not my money, as some people have tried to make me believe?"

A very self-satisfied smile was on his face, as he rose to leave his office.

"Four o'clock and I promised Jennie I'd be there at five, sharp, to give her a drive to the Park. I shall have to hurry to be on time. Confound that young nephew of mine for coming in and bothering me!"

And he bustled around, gathered together overcoat, hat, gloves, and cane, while he gave several orders to his clerks and then took a Broadway stage for his hotel, where Miss Jeannette Baldwin also boarded, and who, all unknown to Mr. Avington, and all unconscious to herself, had in changing her room that day, been placed immediately next the one her betrothed lover occupied.

So that, when Mr. Avington had gone into his pleasant, warm room, and was hurriedly making a few alterations in his toilet, he was suddenly almost petrified to hear distinctly Jennie Baldwin's voice coming through the defective, yawning crack through the transom over a connecting door between the two apartments a door that had long been unused, and against which a large, heavy wardrobe stood on both sides, so that occupants of either room seldom ever knew of its existence—Jennie Baldwin's voice, unmistakable in its clear, positive utterance.

"Love him? love him? How can you ask such a silly question, Ada? It's no question of love, but money. The idea of anybody's loving him—horrid old curmudgeon?"

And a sudden sensation came over Mr. Avington as if some one had let an ice cold shower-bath on him. He stopped in the important act of tying his cravat, the horrid conviction stupefying him of whom she was talking.

A second voice, he never had heard before, answered:

"You are going out driving this afternoon, aren't you? Oh, how exquisitely you are touching that right cheek, Jennie! I declare no one would believe it was the work of a carmine pencil!"

"That right cheek!" Mr. Avington grew white with horror.

"Flatterer, you could do it just as artistically, if you only thought so! There, Ada! I do deserve credit for my eyebrows, don't I? Everybody praises them, I know."

And eyebrows, too, exactly as that scamp of a nephew had said! Mr. Avington grew cold and wild eyed.

"Oh, there goes five o'clock! I had no idea I was so late, Ada. There's a good girl! do get out my black silk and seal-skin, won't you? Mr. Avington likes that suit best of any I wear he says. Lay them on the bed, Ada. I just want to round this limb out a trifle more before I dress."

Good Lord! Mr. Avington's horrified ears were fairly deafened. He sunk into a chair with a groan.

"Cheeks painted! Eyebrows pencilled! Good Lord, and I thought she was one of the sweetest, most modest of women! Marry her—never! And to think she only has been thinking of my money, 'old curmudgeon' that I am! Thank heaven, I have been saved from a terrible fate."

He heard a rustle of silken skirts in her room, low, musical laughter, some commonplace, uninteresting remarks, and then Jennie's voice again:

"There, I'm all ready for my beloved. Don't you envy my ride?"

And then Mr. Avington got off his chair, his face full of determination and defiance.

"I wonder if she has any idea how long it will be before her charming friend envies her, her ride with such a horrid old curmudgeon as I? Instead of the ride, Miss Baldwin will see me, and hear from my lips my opinion of her."

And so, a few minutes later, he rapped on Miss Baldwin's door, and Jennie herself, fair, blooming and smiling, opened it a tall, elegant woman, symmetrical in figure as a Venus, with exquisitely-melting blue eyes, and magnificent, heavy arching brows over them and a complexion of roses-and-cream—just what Mr. Avington himself had said of her "rich, rare, ripe, juicy, fruity," with the mellow sweetness of perfect womanhood.

"Come in, I am all ready and waiting, Amory. This is my friend, Miss Deland, who is giving me instructions in water colors. Only see what I have accomplished this afternoon! Oh, Amory how did you find out I had changed my room? At the office?"

A curious, unsettled feeling was creeping over the gentleman. "Painting in water colors!"

Then he remembered Jennie's question.

"No—yes—that is, they told me at the office. So you are an amateur artist are you?"

Miss Deland smiled.

"She is too modest to call herself so; but I can assure her that not one of my pupils, nor even myself, can excel her in her exquisite skill of painting faces, especially the delicate peachy contour of the cheeks, and the difficult moulding of the eyebrows."

Mr. Avington felt stranger still as he stood there.

"Ah, indeed!"

It was all he was capable of saying.

"Show Mr. Avington that sketch of Faust and Margureite you are finishing, Jennie. Let him judge for himself of your ability."

Jennie laughed.

"My especial pet aversion! I never tire of berating that horrid, distrusting old curmudgeon of a Mephistopheles, who comes in, in the back ground! He reminds me of old Mr. Runyon, who is going to marry little Bessie King, when it is nothing in the world but his money that wins him a wife! As if anybody could love him! Bah! the idea!"

Mr. Avington looked at the really creditable picture, but his head was all awhirl, his heart beating furiously.

"I like the strength and vigor of the outlines, and especially the lovely curve of Margureit's outstretched arms—don't you Mr. Avington? Jennie finished the limbs the last thing this afternoon. Tell me, ought we not both be proud of our pupil?"

And then Mr. Avington *felt* like dancing the wildest dance he had ever heard of. He could hardly refrain from snatching Jennie up in his arms and instead, figuratively hugged himself, at the same time recording a malediction on his assinine head.

And that afternoon's drive was the most perfectly enjoyable one he ever took: for Jennie named the early day when she need no longer live on the other side of the door in Mr. Avington's room, but queen it at will in the splendid mansion he bought for her. And even young Avington declares she is the finest woman he ever saw in his life.

Occasionally his uncle pokes him facetiously in the ribs.

"How about the paint, and powder, and pencils, and the rest of the extras, eh? Didn't I tell you? Didn't I know?"

But he never yet has told a living soul another episode in his courtship; nor does Jennie even dream of how, for a few minutes, once upon a time, he belived her false in every sense.

There has been so much complaint in Paris of late of adulterated wine, that orders have been given to the Captains of the different police districts to visit the chief wine stores and seize samples for analysis.

Woman in French Politics.

Every French ruler who has run down the road to ruin, and they are not a few who have done so, has had a woman on one side and a priest on the other, both pushing him and asking him what he was afraid of when he winced at the sight of steeps bristling below with an ugly look. Read the history of luckless Louis XVI. The poor man saw dangers thicken around him; he tried to conjure them; he pointed them out to his pretty wife, Marie Antoinette, and to her good friend, Mme. De Lamballe, but both these ladies were of opinion that storm clouds always blow over if you take no notice of them. They had never heard of forked lightnings and thunderbolts, but had a good deal to say about Ajax, who, armed with a simple buckler, dared the elements to "come on." Ajax must have been a lady's man. So supremely good an opinion of himself as he evinced could only have been developed by a long course of feminine adulation, interspersed with occasional naggings when he ventured to doubt whether he could withstand Jove's thunder all by himself. For these fascinating creatures—queens, empresses, or she presidents—all nag until they make a man's soul weary; and if, as was the case with Marie Antoinette, they can get members of the church militant to help them, their courageous spirit knows no obstacles. Marie Antoinette had red-legged cardinals round her, who brought encouraging letters from the Pope, and these being laid before the timid King at breakfast-time convinced him that he could only hope to have Providence on his side if he struck a combative attitude. We know how all this ended, and we know how it fared with another French monarch in our own times for listening to an attractive lady now at Chislehurst. Napoleon III. had his doubts about fighting the Prussians, but the Empress Eugenie had none. When Marshal Lebœuf, the War Minister, came to tell the imperial pair very frankly, as his duty commanded, that he did not think the French army was ready, Napoleon nervously twisted his moustache but the valiant Empress flushed up and asked whether, forsooth, a marshal of France was not ashamed of *himself* for doubting the might of his own soldiers? The marshal stalked out red in the face, and upon reaching the ante chamber asked for a pen and sheet of paper and wrote out his resignation; but at this juncture the Emperor supervened with soothing words, and pointed out that ladies must be humored. The marshal hesitated, but at last gave in, because it is in the nature of a Frenchman to let ladies have their own way. So to humor "Madame" an army of Frenchmen marched over the border, and soon had to march back again faster than they went. Are these lessons written in letters of flame on the walls of the Elysee? Not they. There is a lady in that palace at this moment who would have liked to see a certain modern Bayard emulate the feats of Ajax, Louis XVI., and Napoleon III.

Pat in the Stocks.

In times past (and not very long past), when the "stocks," as a mode of punishment, was wont to be administered in "Merry England"—a punishment, by the way, the ignominy of which was in a great measure nullified by its ludicrous character—a breach of the Sabbath, during the hours of divine service, was deemed cause, and cause sufficient, for the summary infliction of said *punishment*. An Irishman, one fine Sunday forenoon, while sauntering among the green fields and babbling brooks in the vicinity of a country church, was seized upon by the "lookouts" before he was aware, and instantly hauled to the instrument of correction, which stood by the road-side, not far distant. His nether limbs were accommodated to the machine, and he was, like Sir John Moore, "left alone in his glory." It so happened that a friend and countryman of poor Pat presently "came that way," and attempted, like the good Samaritan of old, to administer comfort and consolation. He inquired what it was that Pat had been doing to get himself into such a scrape. The latter instantly replied, "An', by the powers! I've done nothing at all, at all, and they built my legs into this wooden wall." "But they can not put you in for doing nothing at all," indignantly replied his friend. "Be the powers but I AM IN," rejoined poor Pat, leaving a faint conviction upon the mind of his sympathizer and countryman that Pat was correct in his conclusion.

Why Bees Work in the Dark.

Every one knows what fresh honey is like—a clear yellow syrup, without any trace of solid sugar in it. After straining it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance—it candies, as the saying is, and ultimately becomes a solid mass of sugar. It has been suspected that this change is due to photographic action—the same agent which alters the molecular arrangement of the iodine of silver on the excited collodion plate and determines the formation of camphor and iodine crystals in a bottle, causes honey to assume a crystalline form. M. Scheibler inclosed strained honey in well-corked flasks, some of which he kept in perfect darkness, while the others were exposed to light. The result has been that that portion exposed to the light soon crystallizes, while that kept in the dark remains unchanged. Hence we see why the bees are so careful to work in the dark, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are sometimes placed in their hives. The existence of the young depends on the liquidity of the saccharine food presented to them, and if light were allowed access to this in all probability it would prove fatal to the inmates of the hive.

Turn About is Fair Play.

An Eastern paper gets off the following:

He was the manager of a church fair, and one morning he walked into the newspaper office and said:

"Want an item this morning?"

"Yes, of course," replied the editor. Whereupon the visitor laid the following note upon the table:

"The ladies of the —— street church will give a festival at their vestry hall next Friday evening. Literary and musical entertainments will be provided and a supper will be served to all who desire. The ladies in charge of the affair have much experience in such matters and are sure to provide a good time. The admission will be only fifteen cents, and it is certain that no one can spend that amount to a better advantage. Be sure to go and take your friends."

When the editor had read it, he said: "Oh, I see; an advertisement."

"No, not an advertisement. We prefer to have it go in the local column," replied the manager. And seeing that the editor looked skeptical, he then continued:

"It will interest a great many of your readers, and help a good cause; besides, we have spent so much money getting up our entertainment that we can't afford to advertise it without increasing the price of the tickets. In such a matter as this we ought to be willing to help each other."

"Well," said the editor, "if it goes into the locals, I suppose you would reciprocate by reading a little notice in your church next Sunday."

The visiting brother asked what notice, and the editor wrote and handed him the following:

"The Weekly ——, for the coming year, will be the best and cheapest family newspaper in Maine. Its proprietor has had much experience, and has all the helps which a large outlay of money can procure. His paper has a larger circulation than any other published in the county, and is to be furnished at only two dollars. It is certain that no one can spend that amount to a better advantage. Be sure to take the ——, and subscribe for your friends."

The manager hemmed and hesitated, and then said, solemnly, that he doubted whether it would be judicious to read such a notice, but suggested that if it was printed copies of it might be distributed at the door of the vestry on the evening of the entertainment.

"Yes," said the editor, "but it would attract more attention in the middle of a sermon. It will interest a large number of your congregation and help a good cause, and besides, so much money is spent upon the —— that I don't see how the owner can afford to print handbills to advertise it without increasing *the subscription price. In such a matter* as this we ought to be willing to help each other."

Then the gentleman saw the situation.

Plowing Under Water.

During the past summer, says the Boston Journal of Chemistry, we witnessed deep sea-plowing in the harbor of Belfast, Me. The bottom of the bay is covered with a tenacious, clayey deposit, into which the steam-shovel penetrates with difficulty; and to loosen it a huge Michigan plow was set to work under the water, drawn by steam power on the shore, using a wire rope to form the connections. The water at high tide was about 20 feet deep when the plow was working. The man that held it was encased in the diver's armor, and supplied with air by a flexible tube connecting with air pumps on board of a vessel floating above. He came up at our request, and after removing his air-tight helmet and conversing a few moments was again put in connection with the pump, and disappearing under water, went on with the plowing. This to us was a novel proceeding, and, so far as we can learn, was the first experiment of the kind ever made.

The Patent Laws.

The destruction of models in the Patent Office fire has inaugurated a movement among inventors for a change in the patent laws. It is claimed that the present cost of patents is excessive and greatly detrimental to invention and national progress. At present the model, the patent office fee, the agent's fee and other expenses average about $100. It is proposed to abolish models and examination, granting patents to all who apply, as in England, leaving the right to the inventions, to be contested in the courts. The inventor is to pay the Patent Office for the drawing, the printed specification and the patent, which together on an average, will cost about $5. This will leave the remaining $95 to aid the inventor in introducing his invention which is the greatest difficulty.

"The Doors Have Been Open."

When the Rev. Eben Halleck was settled in Plainfield it was his custom to collect his salary, for which every voter in the town was assessed. Calling upon Mr. D——, the blacksmith, one day, he said:

"I have a small bill against you."

"And for what?"

"For preaching," said Mr. H.

"I heard none of your preaching."

"The fault is your own," said Mr. H.; "the doors have been open, and you might have come in."

Not long after, as Mr. H. was one day passing the blacksmith shop, Mr. D——, hailing him, said:

"I have a small bill against you."

"And for what?" said Mr. H.

"For shoeing your horse."

"I have had no horse shod here," said Mr. H.

"The fault is your own," said Mr. D——; "the doors have been open, and you might have come in."

Mr. H. paid the bill.

ALL SORTS.

Frowns blight young children as frosty nights blight young plants.

Through woe we are taught to reflect, and we gather the honey of worldly wisdom not from flowers but thorns.

English experience is that the consumption of a ton of roots produces, on the average, fourteen pounds of mutton or of beef.

Hazel nuts and filberts are the fruit of the same tree, the former in its wild and the latter in its cultivated state. These nuts are quite free from oil. At dessert they are eaten with salt.

In the Palmer House, Chicago, a "beat" who had been living lavishly there for a week, was compelled to stand at the entrance to the dining room while a clerk explained his case to the guests.

To Henry VIII. belongs the honor of having laid the foundation of the British navy as a distinct service. He took great interest and pride in the service, and showed great ability in its organization.

Kentucky now comes to the front, unblushing, with a story of the growth of human hair on a doll. There is a temporary dearth of snake stories at present, owing to the great loss of whisky in the Louisville fire.

In India a species of sparrow builds its nest of grass, which it weaves very skillfully in the shape of a bottle, and suspends it firmly to the branches of a tree with its entrance downwards, so as to secure it from the attack of birds of prey.

Damaged straw may be profitably used as a mulch at the rate of one ton to one and one-half tons to the acre, and will increase the yield. It is also highly beneficial when used over top-dressings of stable manure to preserve and absorb moisture.

A little more than ten years ago the Japanese army were still using bows and arrows, and wearing armors; now the soldiers use breech-loading rifles, and the Government has recently adopted the most potent weapon for the suppression of rebellion—a just administration of the laws.

It is so warm in some countries that people are compelled to ride in wagons whose axles are devoid of grease. The peculiar noise made by the wheels turning on the dry axles makes the riders' blood run cold to hear it, and this is the only way they can keep themselves cool during the hot spells.

Love is won by love, or not at all. There is no money or price that a true heart knows. Its exchanges are not low equivalents. They are gifts, or they are nothing. They are unalloyed attachments of love to love, of heroism to heroism, of enthusiasm to enthusiasm. Love is a celestial attraction of souls.

The presence of too much water in the soil keeps it constantly cold. The heat of the sun's rays, which is intended by nature to warm the land, is expended in evaporating the water from its surface, and thus the plants never experience that genial warmth about their roots, which so much favors their rapid growth. Hence the advantages that result from systematic drainage.

A Western justice of the peace recently sent a tramp to jail on the grounds, not that he was known to have done anything wrong, but that he had the wild, haggard look of a man who was about to start a newspaper. How much misery would be spared the human race if all justices of the peace would thus—

"Shoot folly as she flies,
And squelch the wretched types as they rise."

According to official statistics there are over 73,000 individuals out of a million in Italy who attain the age of sixty, a slightly less number in England, about 77,000 in Holland, over 78,000 in Sweden, 86,500 in Denmark, 88,400 in Belgium and about 101,500 in France. Great Britain takes the lead in centenarians, having fifteen in every million; France and Belgium have seven each, Sweden two and Holland one.

Beet-sugar factories pay well in Germany. The balance sheet of the "Cujawien" sugar factory at Amsee, now only in the second year of its existence, sets forth that during the past season the company have treated 28,282 tons of beets, and after writing off five per cent for depreciation of buildings and ten per cent for that of machinary, laying out $24,000 on extensions, carrying over $10,000 to the reserve fund, and handsomely remunerating officers and directors, there still remains a net profit of $80,000 for division among the shareholders, at the rate of twenty per cent upon their capital subscribed.

A young Japanese, while in the United States, expressed much surprise at seeing cranberries eaten at the table, and said that in the mountains of Japan they grow very large and beautiful, but are never cooked. Some old man occasionally goes up the mountains and picks a long basket full of them, which he brings down to the town. Here the boys gather about him and for a small coin purchase the right to crowd their pockets with them. And what use do you think they make of this otherwise useless fruit? The boys blow the glowing berries through rattan tubes, as our boys blow white beans through tin ones. That's what cranberries are used for in Japan, where they grow in great perfection.

A lunatic en route with two keepers to an asylum at St. Robert (France) wouldn't get out at that place, and while they were coaxing him, the train, by some oversight of the conductor, started. At Greenoble he got out, but strange to say no telegram ordering his arrest appears to have been sent, and of his own accord he took a ticket back to St. Robert, and got into a third class carriage with one young man, whom he presently attacked. The victim tried to escape, and the madman then pushed him out, and jumped after him, breaking his own arm in doing so. The head of the other struck on the rail and he was killed. When asked why he attacked his companion he only said that he believed him to be a Prussian spy.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 21, 1878.

THE whole Greenback vote of Pennsylvania is 80,803. The counties where they polled their largest votes were: Allegheny, 7,724 votes; Schuylkill, 6,508 votes; and Luzerne, 6,086 votes.

THE Oil City *Derrick* figures that Dunkel was cut over 8000 votes in the entire oil regions. He was however but 2000 behind the ticket in the State, which shows that he ran ahead of his ticket in other sections. Mr. Dunkel is human, and no doubt feels that as he is in no way indebted to the support of the oil interest for his election, he therefore has no debt of gratitude to pay in that direction. We understand that he views the matter in this light, and will not easily forget the treatment he received in the oil region. The fact was well known before election that his election was sure, regardless of the oil vote, and therefore it looks very much as if those who are likely to desire a favorable hearing from the next Secretary of Internal Affairs have, to use a common phrase, "put their foot in it" by uselessly venting their spite against Dunkel.

An Unfortunate Moment.

The London *Week* says: "Our present difficulty with the United States has arisen in consequence of the Newfoundland fishermen having once more tried to drive the American fishermen out of their grounds. Lord Salisbury appears to have held that Newfoundlanders need only to act in accordance with the local laws, whereas the Halifax award to Great Britain of $5,500,000 was certainly made on the understanding that the colonial fisheries should be open to American fishermen. If Lord Salisbury expressed the view ascribed to him, he was utterly in the wrong, and we cannot wonder that the Americans refuse for the present to pay the award. At the same time, we cannot forget that they refused to pay it before the new difficulty had arisen, and that some of the leading papers of the union openly declared that it never would be paid. Under any circumstances, the revival of this angry dispute could not have occurred at a more unfortunate moment."

The Coming Legislature.

The Pittsburg *Telegraph* speculates as follows: Hon. Robt. S. Frazer, who was urged by some of his friends to enter the contest for the speakership of the next house at Harrisburg, has withdrawn in favor of Henry M. Long, and the latter will have the united support of the Allegheny county delegation. Knowing ones predict that Henry will make the riffle. Benjamin L. Hewitt, of Blair county, who wants to wield the gravel has no local strength, having a Democratic colleague and being surrounded by Democratic counties, and although he has the favor of the house of Cameron will hardly succeed. Lish Davis will be the choice of Philadelphia, and as he is a former resident of Venango county, may have some support in the northwest. The doughty Davis will, however, doubtless have to stand aside for the man and "brother-in-law" from Allegheny. Dr. W. C. Sharlock will be continued in the place he so acceptably filled last winter. Dr. W. H. Bradley, of Wilkesbarre, wants to succeed himself as reading clerk, but will have opposition. In the Senate, Thomas B. Cochran is secure for chief clerk, notwithstanding the gossip to the effect that the white plumed Harry Huhn had been promised the place. Some of the friends of E. W. Smiley, reading clerk, are anxious about his fate and have gone to see Mackey, Quay and the other great lights in the east about it, but it is to be hoped that Smiley will not be "unslated" as he is one of the most intelligent, capable and courteous officers of the legislature.

The Republicans in 1880.

There are certain Democrats and Assistant Democrats who insist that the prospect for Democratic victory in 1880 is excellent, because the Democratic and Greenback vote combined exceeds the Republican vote in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania. On the other hand, there are certain Republicans who profess to believe that the party can now elect anybody with ease, and need not take any further trouble to educate public opinion on the questions of currency and public faith. Both are palpably in the wrong. The Republican party has not won the battle of 1880, but it has discovered how to win it. It has the vantage-ground of a clear and honest purpose, in which it is sustained not only by impregnable reasoning, but by the conscience, the common sense and all the material interests of the country. It can be assailed with success only by a heavy and determined co-operation of three distinct elements—sincere hard-money Democrats like Bayard, Democratic repudiators like Voorhees, and Republican Greenbackers like Butler. By what process can these three elements be fused into one effective party, if the Republicans do their duty?

It is commonly said that the most serious difficulty will be with the hard-money Democrats. We have not yet so mean an opinion of men of this class as to suppose that they can be swallowed by any party which will satisfy the demands of the Greenback fanatics or the Voorhees-Pendleton Democrats. But there is one other difficulty. The Greenback men want a new party, in which they can take front seats. The Greenback faction wants to swallow the Democratic party, as Butler tried to swallow Massachusetts Democracy. But the Democratic repudiators want to swallow the Greenback party, as they nearly did in Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is not at all clear which will succeed, but it is very certain that there are a great many men of Republican antecedents, who voted the Greenback ticket this year, but can never be dragged into any party led and controlled by the repudiating and rebel Democrats.

It is clear enough that the Republican party cannot afford to shirk its duty. If it palters with financial heresies or heretics, or merely fails to exert itself to arouse and inform public opinion, it will have no easy task, and will deserve defeat, whether it escapes or not. *Tribune.*

Force and Fraud at the South.

There is a friendly contest between two counties of South Carolina for the honor of carrying the Democratic banner. Abbeville is rightfully a Republican county; two-thirds of its inhabitants are colored; it gave a Republican majority of 1,500 in 1874; and two years later, even under the pressure of the rifle-clubs and the "trading" arrangement between some of the friends of Hampton and the supporters of President Hayes, it could not be made to record a Democratic majority of more than 260 on the State ticket. This year only three "Radicals" ventured to vote in the whole county—or, to be more exact, only three Radical votes were counted. Fairfield county is still more decidedly Republican than Abbeville. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are colored. The Republican voters in 1874 were two to one of the Democrats and Hayes's majority in the county in 1876 was between 800 and 900, the Republican vote for many years past falling but little below 3,000. This month Fairfield county returns *not one Republican vote.*

These facts speak for themselves.—Common sense tells us that there is absolutely only one way of accounting for them, and it is an affront to our intelligence to ask us to believe that results so extraordinary could be brought about by lawful means. Great and sudden changes in the relative strength of parties are sometimes wrought in the fever of a popular uprising; but not even in times of passion and excitement is a whole party instantly obliterated; and these are quiet days. What has been done with so much braggadocio in Abbeville and Fairfield has been done with less swagger but equal effectiveness all over the South. An arrogant minority has seized possession of the Government and practically disfranchised the greater part of the population, either by driving them away from the polls, or by grasping all the machinery of election and declaring the result to suit itself. Thus the Bourbon Democracy has secured a "Solid South" at last, by an operation which does not differ essentially from the method of revolutionizing the Government pursued from time immemorial in the South American republics.

This condition of things brings us face to face with a serious political problem! For the present a republican form of government does not exist in the Southern States. The principle of equal suffrage, upon which our whole representative and federal system is founded, has been set aside in favor of an oligarchy of rifle-clubs, intimidators, and ballot-box stuffers, who calmly refer to there lawless triumph as an "evidence "that the colored people, even where "they have the numerical majority, can-"not hold their own against the superior "intelligence, means, and courage of the "whites." They pledge themselves to retain the power they have thus secured; and a distinct notice has been served upon the freed people that their brief day of political independence is over. They are to vote no more, unless they vote as their masters bid them. Of course this usurpation must be fought down. It is not only an evasion of the rights of the negro, whom we are bound, by every consideration of humanity, gratitude and prudence, to protect, but it is a supervision of the just balance of powers between the States, an intolerable infringement of the rights of the North, and a menace to the stability of the United States of America will not be ruled by Wade Hampton's "Hunkadori Clubs."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Dead Man Elected.

He was dead; he had been dead for six months, had William Keller, of Elizabeth, N. J., says the *Tribune*, and yet the Democrats, with that passion for the defunct which has become a characteristic of their party, nominated the late Keller for Justice of the Peace; and elected him by a large majority. And now comes the quandary of the City Clerk of Elizabeth. Is he to notify Mr. Keller of his election? Here is evidently a case for the interposition of the spirit-rappers; but suppose they fail to get *en rapport* with William; suppose he absolutely refuses to respond; suppose—which would be infinitely more embarrassing—he should accept the office! Spiritualism has hardly advanced to the point of enabling us to try cases with the parties on earth and the Justice of the Peace—well, not to put too fine a point upon it—elsewhere! We have long been expecting the Democrats to nominate Thomas Jefferson, deceased, or Andrew Jackson, equally deceased, for the Presidency; especially as there are faithful old fellows in Pennsylvania who are said still to vote for one or the other; but we must admit that this is the first instance of a departed candidate not only running, but running triumphantly and actually beating a living man on the other side.

As a matter of record, and to show how ex-Governor Curtin ran as a Democratic candidate for Congress, the official vote in the XXth District is given below:

	Curtin.	Yocum.
Centre	3,425	3,476
Clearfield	3,034	2,911
Clinton	2,353	2,231
Elk	1,010	853
Mifflin	1,792	1,702
Union	1,455	2,330
Total	13,351	13,431 13,351
Yocum over Curtin		74

Centre county, the home of ex-Governor Curtin, gave Yocum 51 majority, and Clearfield county, where Senator Wallace resides, only gave 120 for Curtin, but Dill walked off with 1,605. At the election for Congress in 1876, Hon. L. A. Mackey, who ran as a Democrat, had a majority of 4,036 in the district. Comment is unnecessary.

IN the case of the Commonwealth vs. Pittsburgh, action to compel the payment of interest on $5,000,000 bonds issued for street improvements, the lower court decided that the bonds were not city bonds. The Supreme Court now reverses that decision, and decides that it is bound to provide for the payment of interest and principal. The Court also issued a peremptory mandamus on the City Council directing them to take immediate measures to meet the interest overdue.

GOV. HARTRANFT has become a member of a large manufacturing firm in Philadelphia, and as soon as he leaves his official position will take charge of the business as principal manager.—*Tribune.*

The United Pipe Lines.

In view of the many complaints that are raised against the United Pipe Lines, that corporation has issued an address giving the facts in detail in regard to their organization, policy, manner of conducting business, &c. We give below extracts that may be of general public interest:

THE ORGANIZATION.

During the year 1876, active competition existed between various pipe lines then doing business in the Oil Region.—This competition arose from a too rapid increase of the means of pipe transportation of oil for the amount of production at the time. The intense rivalry caused the business to be conducted without profit to any, and with serious loss to some of the lines. To remedy this, a consolidation was effected early in the year 1877, between the following companies, viz: The (old) United Pipe Lines; the Antwerp & Oil City Pipe Companies; the Atlantic Pipe Company; the American Transfer Company (in Clarion and Venango counties); and the Sandy Pipe Line. These formed the organization now known as the United Pipe Lines, which was incorporated in March, 1877, with a capital of three million of dollars.

At the organization the following officers were chosen: President, J. J. Vandergrift; Vice President, M. Hulings; Secretary, H. M. Hughes; Treasurer, J. R. Campbell; General Manager, E. Hopkins. These officers were re-elected, and have continued in office to the present time.

The directors first elected were as follows: H. L. Taylor, J. Pitcairn, Jr., H. M. Hughes, J. J. Vandergrift, E. C. Bradley, M. Hulings, J. T. Jones, D. O'Day, H. M. Flagler, J. D. Rockafeller and J. A. Bostwick. E. D. Worcester was subsequently elected in place of H. L. Taylor, resigned, and William Brough was subsequently elected in place of J. Pitcairn, Jr., resigned. With the exception of these two changes, the directors first elected have been re-chosen, and have continued in office until the present time.

Of these directors, Messrs. Vandergrift, Bradley, Hulings, Jones, Hughes and O'Day, are producers of oil, and aggregate a daily production of over twelve hundred barrels, while Messrs. Hughes, Bradley, Hulings and Jones are not interested, either directly or indirectly, in any refining interest, or in any oil transportation except the United Pipe Lines.

Neither H. M. Flagler, J. A. Bostwick, J. D. Rockafeller, or E. D. Worcester have ever been present at any meeting of the Board.

At each convening of the Board, from the beginning up to the present time, the directors above named as large producers and not interested in refining, constituted a majority, and by that majority controlled the action of the company.

During the year 1877, the United Pipe Lines purchased the following lines: The Empire Pipe Line; the Columbia Conduit Company; the American Transfer Company: (in McKean county, Pa., and Cattaraugus county, N. Y.); the Olean Pipe Line; the Hunter & Cummings Line; the Keystone Pipe Line; the Pacific Pipe Line; the Relief Pipe Company; and upon the consummation of these purchases the capital stock of the company was increased to five millions of dollars.

This consolidation greatly extended the capacity and enlarged the facilities of the company for conducting its transporting business; and by lessening expenses of management enabled it to reduce its pipage charge to an uniform rate of twenty (20) cents per barrel, from and to all points reached by its lines.

CAPACITY OF THE LINES.

At the present time, October, 1878, the company owns, and has in active operation, over fifteen hundred (1,500) miles of two (2) inch pipe, and three hundred (300) miles of three (3) and four (4) inch pipe. It has, connected with these pipes, more than three hundred and fifty iron tanks, with a capacity of over 5,200,000 barrels of forty-two (42) gallons each, of which 1,800,000 barrels are owned by the company, and 3,400,000 barrels held by them under contract with the owners. It owns over eight hundred miles of telegraph wire connecting all its offices and stations with each other, and with the general office of the company at Oil City, Pennsylvania. It is fully equipped with boilers, pumps and all necessary means for receiving and transporting to delivery points, at least seventy-five thousand barrels of oil per day.—It has points of delivery upon all railroads in the Oil Regions, at which twenty-five hundred cars, containing two hundred and twenty-five thousand barrels can be loaded daily; and can also deliver directly to refineries at Oil City, Pa.

POLICY.

In all the details of its management, the United Pipe Lines has desired to render even justice to and between all its patrons, whether producers, dealers or shippers; giving every facility to them consistent with their security and the interests of the stockholders. Immediately upon the consolidation of the lines, in November, 1877, the rate of pipage which had previously been, nominally, thirty (30) cents per barrel, was reduced to (20) cents to and from all points. At that price it is delivered to all shippers alike without discrimination or favor, and no drawback, debate or reduction is made to any one, either directly or indirectly. On this point the strictest scrutiny is challenged. All rules and regulations of the company apply equally to all persons doing business with it. No stockholder or officer has, by virtue of such position, any advantages not enjoyed by every other patron. No information, not absolutely necessary for proper conduct of the business of the company, is ever communicated to any officer or stockholder in advance of its issue to the public. The company has no interest in the changes of the market, and therefore its officers have no reason to attempt to influence the price of petroleum.

Article 7 of the By-Laws of the company reads as follows:

"The business of the United Pipe Lines, notwithstanding the provisions of its charter, shall not extend to the refining of or dealing in crude petroleum."

This has always been strictly observed.

When an assessment is made to cover an important loss of oil, arrangements are perfected by which holders of acceptances may replace the amount of their assessments, by purchase through one of the clerks in the office of the United Pipe Lines, but the transactions are not a part of the business of the company, and are not put upon their books. The arrangement is [illegible] for the accommodation of the trade.

The company aims to maintain ample capacity to do the carrying trade of the Petroleum Regions, and to increase its facilities whenever needed; not confining its connections to prolific fields alone, but often extending long lines, with no immediate promise of profit.

Every precaution is taken by the company for the security of its patrons. At frequent intervals careful inspection of the contents of all tanks is made, in order that the amount of merchantable oil held in the custody of the company may be kept sufficient to cover all its liabilities.

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In addition to the above, all the requirements of the law, approved May 22d, 1878, relating to pipe lines, have always been strictly observed by the company.

What It Portends.

From the Philadelphia North American.

"We have won; but this is not the end of the war. It is only preliminary to the great conflict fixed for 1880. . . . The significance of this victory lies chiefly in the fact that the Republican party now stands formally pledged and committed to honest money. There was never any doubt of the sentiment of the party in Pennsylvania, for its masses are exceptionally intelligent and honest. Nor has there been any doubt among the leaders touching the soundness of the principle of a currency based on actual values. There was a doubt as to the policy of putting the question in issue this time. That doubt is banished forever. The advanced position of the Republican masses is now unmistakably revealed. It cannot be said that the party has burned bridges after reaching solid ground, because the passage from the slough of inflation has been made without the aid of bridges. The country has waded the shallows and bogs, and made its landing on high ground. There is no retreat. There can be no step backward but choice; and we do not believe that any necessity for a backward step will ever arise.

But the war is not ended. It is just begun, and well begun. Months ago we warned the public that the most brilliant success in politics or finance would not stop the clamor of adventurers or the clack of demagogic tongues. And though the advocates of fiat money have been met and overwhelmed by a disaster almost unprecedented, they all the more have nothing to lose, and may confidently be expected to press their crude ideas upon public attention. And it makes no difference that every prediction they have made has proved false and delusive. They declared resumption absolutely impossible, yet it has taken place. The government goes into the bullion market and buys all the gold bullion it wants with treasury notes, dollar for dollar.—The premium on gold has vanished, or has no practical existence. Though the government should begin to pay its ordinary expenses in gold to-morrow, and continue to do so from that time till the closing of the polls in November, 1880, still those visionaries like Hughes, Mason, Wright, and others, would clamor for fiat money. So we may be certain that the war is not ended. If we take into account the havoc made in the Democratic party by the truckling of its managers to the fiatists, we cannot fail to observe that that party has also committed itself too far to recede with safety. It must remain in the quagmire where men not entirely great led it, or it must come upon Republican ground. And if it chooses to come upon Republican ground, it must come as a subjugated party, ashamed of its disgraceful departure, and shorn of all the prestige of independent and voluntary action.

Since the Democratic party has fought a losing battle for fiat money, it can only gather up its forces and prepare for the approaching national campaign as a party of shreds and patches. The fact that it can win no victories in the free and intelligent north, but only in the strongholds of treason, fixes a stigma upon it that the world will never forget. It can only depend upon a solid south at the expense of losing every foot of ground it now holds in the north or west. And that is the end indicated. A solid south means the banishment of Democracy from power everywhere in the north and west. That party is treading the shadowy valley of the second death, and every message from the south will only hasten its doom."

PERSONAL and POLITICAL.

THE *Tribune* says the demand for the new four per cents. since election has been so heavy that dealers have been unable to fill orders promptly.

JOHN COCHLIN, tax collector of Mahanoy township, Pa., for embezzlement and forgery, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $100, costs of prosecution and six months in jail. Next.

IT is claimed that James O'Hara (Republican) was elected to Congress in the Second District by 8,700 majority, but the poll-holders, we learn, have thrown out of the count Edgecomb, Halifax, Warren, and other counties, and thus claim the election of Kitchen [Democrat].—*Winston [N. C.] Republican.*

IN 1846 the Hon. Daniel L. Sherwood, of Northumberland county was Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania and the Hon. Findley Patterson, of Washington county, was at the same time Speaker of the House. Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Patterson will again as Democratic representatives in the House next January, after a lapse of thirty-three years.

THE able Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* informs his newspaper that the Greenbackers will evidently hold a balance of power in the next House, provided they choose to assert themselves! Certainly. It is the easiest thing in the world for eight men to hold the balance of power between 150 and 131. They can hang on to the balance while the 150 take the power.

PRESIDENT HAYES told a gentleman on Saturday that he should make the Southern question a leading feature in his message, and dwell especially upon the necessity of enforcing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The President is also understood to have said that he finds that in many respects, in his judgment of the South, the majority of his own party was right and he wrong.

[illegible] phia. Henry M. Hoyt [illegible] to these figures has a plurality of [illegible] over Andrew H. Dill (Dem.) He does not have a majority, however, the entire opposition vote being 62,123 greater than the Republican vote. Last year the Greenbackers had a majority of 3,289 in Luzerne county. Last summer Lackawanna was created out of the county. At the last election the Greenback vote in the two counties was 4,909 less than in 1877, and the Republicans had good pluralities both in Lackawanna and Luzerne:

—1878.—

GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Rep. Hoyt.	Dem. Dill.	Green. Mason.	Pro. Lane.
Adams	2,742	3,361	189	1
Allegheny	20,001	13,185	7,724	390
Armstrong	3,207	2,698	1,899	13
Beaver	3,571	2,868	436	31
Bedford	3,014	3,347	202	7
Berks	6,506	13,480	1,755	7
Blair	3,700	3,390	968	87
Bradford	6,010	3,132	1846	105
Bucks	7,601	7,553	260	26
Butler	3,766	3,892	2,216	93
Cambria	3,196	3,842	1,681	55
Cameron	408	381	219	6
Carbon	2,150	2,260	1,041	6
Centre	2,059	3,827	1,466	21
Chester	8,178	6,485	205	499
Clarion	2,265	4,032	1,482	12
Clearfield	1,602	3,207	1,198	18
Clinton	1,814	2,690	347	19
Columbia	1,451	3,278	1,159	20
Crawford	5,957	3,833	3,528	27
Cumberland	3,743	4,631	356	2
Dauphin	6,591	5,320	1,468	4
Delaware	4,769	3,137	364	51
Elk	426	1,100	378	1
Erie	6,044	4,237	1,635	2
Fayette	2,654	4,211	1,967	201
Forest	318	267	277	3
Franklin	4,734	4,691	47	14
Fulton	794	1,222	38	16
Greene	1,006	3,229	120	59
Huntingdon	3,073	2,738	630	33
Indiana	3,486	1,557	2,155	18
Jefferson	1,944	2,140	814	1
Juniata	1,473	1,651	142	
Lackawanna	4,898	1,974	3,588	157
Luzerne	7,329	4,414	6,086	27
Lancaster	15,518	8,714	225	148
Lawrence	2,676	1,605	393	137
Lebanon	3,914	2,646	382	17
Lehigh	4,975	6,705	270	5
Lycoming	3,207	4,609	2,062	45
McKean	1,504	1,282	742	1
Mercer	4,436	3,703	1,850	273
Mifflin	1,744	1,756	59	39
Monroe	602	2,829	430	3
Montgomery	9,006	9,164	381	47
Mountour	772	1,378	483	4
Northampton	4,635	7,504	1,079	10
Northumb'd	3,281	4,584	1,489	28
Perry	2,697	2,711	97	
Philadelphia	70,099	53,755	3,271	154
Pike	497	1,135	56	3
Potter	1,326	694	669	15
Schuylkill	5,994	7,657	6,508	16
Snyder	1,814	1,494	154	8
Somerset	3,134	2,140	398	15
Sullivan	436	602	370	1
Susquehanna	3,832	2,246	1,626	
Tioga	4,253	2,128	1,681	62
Union	1,836	1,650	172	11
Venango	3,483	3,035	1,229	311
Warren	2,175	1,026	1,822	29
Washington	5,263	4,994	892	23
Wayne	1,937	1,635	1,384	206
Westmorel'd	4,735	5,968	1,642	18
Wyoming	1,417	1,600	474	20
York	5,960	9,644	79	38
Total	319,490	297,141	80,803	3,669
Plurality	22,349			

A. OAKEY HALL yesterday morning assumed the position of City Editor of *The World.* The appointment recalls to the older newspaper men the remark of the late Mr. Manton Marble that "Oakey Hall may be a very smart man, but he can never be City Editor of *The World.*" Comment among newspaper men yesterday was varied on hearing the report, many being inclined to treat it as one of Mr. Hall's jokes, until the report was confirmed by unimpeachable authority. —*Tribune.*

THE reason of Tilden's silence is obvious. Dead men tell no tales.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Woman's Logic.

"It is useless to take medicine. I shall feel better to-morrow. Besides, I need the money to get that lovely new hat.—My old one is such a fright, and people will look more at my new bonnet than they will at my face. I will wait till I feel worse before I spend any money for medicine." The new bonnet is purchased and fifty other feminine necessaries in the form of ribbons, laces, brooches, etc. Meanwhile the lady's face becomes every day paler and thinner, and her body weaker, until disease has gained so firm a foothold in her system, and the most thorough, and oft-times, a long and tedious course of treatment is necessary to restore her to health. Ladies, attend to your health before you even think of apparel. A fresh, blooming face in a plain bonnet is much handsomer and far more attractive to your gentlemen friends, than a pain-worn diseased face in the most elaborate and elegant hat your milliner could devise. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

Miscellaneous.

The Scientific American.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World.

Only $3.20 a Year, including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a year. 4,000 book pages.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid engravings*, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences; including new and interesting facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 34 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. We also send *free* our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the paper, or concerning Patents,

MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Branch Office, Cor. F. & 7th Streets, Washington, D. C. vol. 16-No. 1

Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, who have been engaged in the tank business [illegible] known as the firm of J. K. Lengermire & [illegible] D. D. Buckley have dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

[illegible]

THE BRADFORD MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Is one of our State Institutions.

Organized under our New Constitution: chartered by the State of Pennsylvania to grant Insurance against FIRE and LIGHTNING on the Mutual plan. Let no one form a prejudice against the plans of this Company until they have fully investigated them.

The Company Commences Business with $200,000.

Insurance properly subscribed as the law directs, and prepared to INSURE CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY, giving Insurance at actual cost, and has no intention of building any brown-stone fronts or paying any fancy salaries to officers, but doing its business on the square and paying its losses promptly; and keeping the money at home, where it should be.

Farm Buildings a Specialty.

They are protected against Lightning, whether fire ensues or not. The business of the Company is managed by the following Directors, Officers and Citizens:

DIRECTORS.

Col. A. J. Wilcox, Enos Parsons, Dr. H. S. Baker, C. J. Lane, F. S. Johnston, L. G. Peck, A. H. Borchert, J. K. Wallace, D. A. Easterbrook, Joseph Z. Post, I. H. Hilliard.

OFFICERS.

Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; L. G. Peck, Treasurer; J. K. Wallace, Legal Solicitor; I. H. Hilliard Secretary.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Sept. 2nd, at their office in Bradford, Pa., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Company under no consideration whatever will insure any frame building in any frame or brick block in the borough of Bradford or any other town. And that the business of said Company be principally confined to detached dwellings and detached mercantile property and their contents, and other non-hazardous insurable property.

I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

BETTER TIMES!

And the general Revival in Business now so confidently looked for, will surely bring higher prices for all manufactured goods particularly for FURNITURE, which is at present being sold at prices based upon extremely low figures for labor and materials. There cannot be a more favorable TIME to buy, and as we give purchasers the advantage of buying at Retail, at our Factory at Regular Wholesale Prices, we claim that it is the BEST PLACE.

Albert Best & Co.

MANUFACTORY & WAREROOMS,

39 & 41 PERRY STREET,

NEAR MAIN STREET.

BUFFALO, N Y

☞ Photographs to select from will be sent to customers unable to visit our Factory. 1311

Buy only the genuine

BsUcFaLeSO.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Buffalo Scale Co.,

322 to 334 Exchange Street.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DR. J. WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA
VIGORENE

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

Is scientifically compounded from Barks, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific. Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether fatigued by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating systems. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, LIVER or KIDNEY DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take. Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,

60 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

To the Public.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to the people of Smethport and vicinity that she is prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN SEWING

in the best possible style and at reasonable rates. Orders may be left at her residence in Mechanicsburg.

15-30 tf] MRS. H. L. BURLINGAME.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt [illegible] and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
[illegible] YOUNG, } Executors.
[illegible] N. TAYLOR }

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 18, 1878.-4t

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LARGEST,

FINEST AND

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever Brought to Smethport.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing

A SPECIALTY.

Overcoats to Suit Everybody.

We have purchased these goods at greatly reduced prices and are selling at figures so low as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everybody that we have a fine assortment of goods and sell them at lower prices than any other firm in McKean County.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

SAVE MONEY

By Trading at the

CENTRAL CASH STORE

THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and MILLINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET. SMETHPORT.

The Best Wagon on Wheels

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No...... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS,} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 21, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

O. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGNER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

Comm'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess M L Armstrong

Ass't Burgess—H L McCoy

Council—G M Smith R C Corwin Wm Specht S A Backus N W Abbey J C Hamlin

Constable—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors—L. Rogers B D Hamlin R L Knapp E G Brown R Sartwell L Burlingame.

Poormasters—R F Waller O W Gallup

Justices—G M Smith P Ford

Auditors—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Sleight of hand—Refusing a marriage proposal.

—Man proposes, but—he is not always accepted.

—The sky, unlike man, is most cheerful when the bluest.

—How to get rich—Live on air and sleep on a clothes-line.

—Will some one send us a poem on "The Beautiful Mud."

—The report that a gusher had been struck on the Kenzua is unfounded.

—Isn't it about time for Bradford sufferers of the late fire to start out?

—A beacon light has been hung on the outer wall of the court house.

—Salt fish for breakfast and a rubber outfit will keep a man dry all day.

—The new Methodist church and parsonage at Eldred is nearly completed.

—Eldred wants to be incorporated as a borough—that is, some of her citizens do.

—Harper's periodicals are among the best. See advertisement in another column.

—Rev. O. J. Rose is holding a temporary clerkship in the Prothonotary's office.

—There will be union service at the United Brethren church in Eldred on Thanksgiving Day.

—We are prepared to fill orders for the binding of old books and magizines at the lowest city prices.

—The test well on the Ormsby & Newton lot, near the steam mill this side of Alton, is reported a dry hole.

—We understand that there has been a change in the management of the Extract Works, Mr. Andrews, the superintendent, retiring.

—The Riddell House, at Bradford, is to be rebuilt of brick on the former site, a fact which will please the traveling public.

—There will be services at the Methodist Church morning and evening on Thanksgiving day. Rev. W. B. Wagner officiating.

—The facilities of the MINER Job Office for printing legal blanks and paper books are unsurpassed by any office in this section.

—Proposals for marriage in Nevada are written on postal cards and the answer comes by return mail, "Come on with your preacher."

—Our friend W. J. Milliken is building a handsome house at Kendall. He recently purchased an elegant line of furniture at Bests in Buffalo.

—The *Era* and *Breeze* are each making it warm for each other as to typographical errors. There is no doubt that both have a rich field to work upon.

—The tools for the well on the Jabez Gallup farm, Marvin creek, passed through town one day last week. Drilling is to be commenced at once.

—At present there are thirty-five prisoners in King Castle. Bradford will be unable to secure a city charter if she don't keep her citizens at home.

—Our *Era* neighbor over the hill has finally concluded to put in a steam engine, and not put his trust entirely in the water works and Providence. Sensible conclusion.

—Legal advertisements for December term of court must be published next week. Please hand them to the printer as early as Tuesday morning, and before if possible.

—Lawyer Sterrett's new residence on King street promises to be one of the handsomest dwelling houses in the borough. King street is to be the Fifth Avenue of Smethport.

—The Riddell House, lately burned in Bradford, was insured for $10,000 with Mandeville of Olean. The policies had been received but a few days before the fire. The moral is plain: Insure.

—Eight masked robbers stopped a railroad train in the west the other day. As the train contained an excursion party of editors, the only loss was a loss of time to the robbers.

—"Didn't your aunt die rather suddenly?" was asked of a visitor from Maine the other day. "Why, yes," was the drawled out answer, "she did die suddenly—rather—for her."

—The Bradford papers report an altercation between J. B. Myers and Tim. Mullin, resulting in Tim being arrested for assault and battery and bound over to court. We mistrust there are two sides to that case.

—A. B. Armstrong sells Hamilton's Ginger Tonic for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, &c. Aug. 22. m-3

—Hamilton's German Bitters are the best. Large bottles only 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong. Aug. 22-3m.

—We understand that the Episcopal Society of this place have made arrangements to commence at once the erection of their new church building.

—The Bradford *Breeze* shows great improvement of late. It has full associated press dispatches, is well printed, and seems to fill the bill in every respect.

—When the Bradford morning papers do not contain an account of a fire during the night previous the citizens complain of a lack of interesting reading matter.

—"How shall we treat the tramps?" asks the *New York Sun*. Oh, well, if you are going to fraternize with them in that way, we believe they generally take straight whisky.

—Haskill is said to have cleared $1000 a month for eight consecutive months out of his hotel business. Twelve thousand a year is not bad for a country hotel. And yet Smethport is such a "dull" place!

—A schoolboy being asked by his teacher how he should flog him, replied: "If you please, sir, I should like to have it on the Italian system of penmanship, the heavy strokes upwards and downward ones light."

—By the enactment of a recent law the newly elected County Commissioners will be required to give bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, as surety for the judicious and economical expenditure of the county funds.

—One more poor unfortunate from Bradford was lodged in jail on Tuesday. Five minutes after the big door had been closed a telegram came stating bail was secured for him. That telegram was just five minutes too late.

—H. F. Barbour was not elected Clerk of McKean county, Pa. He should have been, and would have been, except from the fact that the Republicans in Bradford adopted the Crawford County Plan, and defeated him.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

—With the striking of a 1000 barrel well in the Bullion district and a 600 barrel well on Kenzua the oil market has a hard road to travel to get up to a dollar. But we have a strong suspicion that both stories are largely exaggerated.

—J. L. Andrews, late candidate for Sheriff, while in the performance of his duties as foreman of the hose company at the recent large fire in Bradford, had the misfortune to break one of his fingers. Jule. did not stop or whine. He is a man of infinite "sand."

—The pipes will be laid and connections made with the new water supply to the jail this week. An inch and a half pipe is laid, and it is believed that the supply of water will be ample. It is proposed to put in a plug at the corner of Main and Church streets for use in case of fire.

—We regret to hear some of our Bradford friends indulging in a good deal of loose talk to the effect that hereafter they will see to it that no one is elected to an office outside of that populous district. Such threats are sectional and foolish, and "hereafter" is a good long while.

—We understand that O. L. Snyder, late Greenback candidate for Prothonotary, started for the west the next day after election, where he will study law and "grow up with the country." We hope Ole will meet with better success should he venture on the political sea in his new home.

—Messrs. G. A. Berry and N. B. Smiley, who rank as among the most reputable attorneys of Bradford, as well as among the foremost at this bar, have rented commodious rooms in the MINER block, over 'Squire Ford's office, especially for the use of themselves, their clients and friends during court week.

—"Coal Oil Johnny" has an imitator in Pittsburg. Eleven months ago a fast young man had a large fortune left to him, but now the spendthrift is almost as many thousands in debt as he has fingers and toes. When a boy blacked his boots he would invariably give the urchin a five-dollar bill, and there was a champagne supper every evening.

—It is announced that the Erie *Observer* has been sold to R. B. Brown, Esq., an ex-member of the Legislature and formerly editor of the Clarion *Democrat*. Mr. Whitman has for years been identified with Erie journalism, and his retirement from the control of the *Observer* is deeply regretted, especially so by the Democratic party of that county, whose interests he has ably advocated so long and faithfully.

—Nearly every other man we hear talk now is just aching to have some certain man come up for office. "Just let him dare to come on the course; we'll make it hot for him," is the usual expression. We are free to say that we have no such sultry anticipations, though we do anticipate a great amount of fun in the future as a looker on while other parties are experiencing the sensation of having it made "hot" for them. We've been there, and know how it feels.

—On Saturday last J. T. Jones and A. L. Pike were arrested at Petrolia on suspicion of being cattle thieves. They confessed and stated that seventeen cattle had been stolen lately in the vicinity of Clintonville by a gang, of which they were members, and that the two which they had in their possession was their share.—After their arrest Mr. McKinley, of Clinton township, this county, put in an appearance, identified the cattle as his own, and the thieves will be tried in this county.—*Venango Citizen.*

—A terrible tragedy occurred at West Chenango, eight miles north of Binghamton, on Sunday, the 10 inst. Three brothers, James, David and John Taber, own and run a farm jointly. James and David have disagreed for some time about a division of the property. Sunday, David went to the barn where James was husking corn. They quarreled and David seizing a pitchfork knocked James down and stabbed him in the chest fifteen or twenty times. He lived only a few minutes. David then went to the woods and blew his brains out with a shot gun. Both were well to do, and both middle aged. David leaves a wife and four children. James was unmarried.

—Among the pleasant visitors at the MINER office this week, and one worthy of "honorable mention," was Judge A. Craig, of Kendall. The Judge is a man full of honors as well as years. He was during the war an army paymaster, in which position he disbursed over two million of dollars, and at the final settlement the government owed him $[illegible], and paid it. We doubt if there is another paymaster who can show as good a record. He has filled the office of High Sheriff of Erie County one term, and has also sat on the bench of that county as Associate Judge five years. He is now dealing out justice in Kendall borough. He is a staunch Republican, a good citizen, and a man who is deservedly popular and influential in the community. The above tribute is spontaneous and unsolicited. Call again, Judge.

To Owners of Young Stock.

I will pay cash for some good calves and yearlings. Call upon or address

D. C. YOUNG,
Larrabee, Pa.

Giving Himself Room.

Our substantial and steady-going neighbor, J. C. Hamlin, the hardware man, has been making some decided improvements in the inner arrangements of his establishment. He has removed his workshop, which formerly filled up a large portion of the rear of his store room, up stairs, thus giving greatly increased room for displaying his large stock of goods. The improvement is very noticeable and he now wonders that he has not done it long ago.

Burned to Death.

A terrible affair happened on Monday morning about 10 o'clock, in Clinton township, this county, about a mile from Montgomery Station, on the road leading to the stone church. Mrs. Sarah Webb, wife of Mr. Benjamin Webb, was at the wash tub, and getting too close to the fire her clothing was soon in flames She ran out of the house to get the assistance of her husband who was a short distance away, but this only added to the fierceness of the flames, and before her husband reached her she was so bandly burned that she died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in great agony. The unfortunate lady was about twenty-six years old.—*Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin.*

Bob Ingersoll to Miss Abbott.

Miss Emma Abbott has received the following note from Colonel R. G. Ingersoll: "Since I saw you years ago with the guitar, your soul has burst into flowers. You were a chrysalis then. To-day when I listened to your voice I heard the rustling of wings. Who could have thought that the little bleak field of your past, drifted with snow, over which moaned the wind, would at last be covered with the blossoms of song? And yet all this, it may be, was necessary. In your voice there is mingled the pathos of the past and the glad victory of the present. You have suffered, loved and succeeded. Your voice is fresh as dew and pure as the dawn. Allow me to mingle my thanks and congratulations with the general voice, and to remain, yours, R. G. Ingersoll."

Monthly report of Smethport High School

The following is the average percentage in recitation, of each student for the month ending Nov. 16, 1878:

Frank Backus, 65; Millie Patterson, 88; Aline Hamlin, 99; Libbie Freeman, 73; Mollie King, 70; Annie Landenberger, 80; Ada Brownell, 90; Rewona King, 80; Fannie Rogers, 90; Minnie Callar, 68; Mary Sartwell, 84; P. E. Abbey, 68; John Chadwick, 60; Harrie Knapp, 74; Rose McIntosh, 80; M. J. McCarey, 72; Frank Daley, 82; Lowell Green, 81; Lillian Bush, 87; Emma Patterson, 85; Mary Richards, 95; T. F. Richmond, 90; Ethel Armstrong, 85; Mary Hamlin, 91; Hattie Tubbs, 89; Evaline Forsyth, 91; Mary Wallar, 62; Lelia Knapp, 87; Josie Whiteside, 82; Eva Callar, 91; Mary Picard, 71; Ervin Kerns, 80; Willie King, 85; Ezra Taylor, 55; Willie Mullin, 59; Andrew Daley 87; Albert Hussey, 71; Maggie Smith, 95; G. R. Brownell, 86; Willie McIntosh, 78.

100 per cent, shows perfect recitations during the entire month. Less than 50 per cent, is unsustained.

B. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Principle.

Change of Name.

It is a source of great inconvenience that the names of the postoffice and railroad station at Allegany Bridge do not correspond. Letters intended for Allegany Bridge are frequently directed to Eldred (that being the name of the station) and are sent to Eldred, Wayne Co. this state, causing unnecessary trouble and delay. The citizens of Eldred (our Eldred) are anxious to have the matter remedied if possible, and therefore a meeting was called at Esquire Moses' office last Saturday for the purpose of deciding upon some plan of action. After some discussion a committee was appointed to draft a petition to be forwarded to the P. O. Department asking that the name of the Eldred postoffice in Wayne county be changed, thus permitting the change of the name of their office to Eldred, to correspond with the name of the railroad station. It seems like a round-about way to get at it, but it matters little how it is accomplished so long as the needed change is made.

"No Violence."

Under the above caption the New York *Sun* prints the following sensational circular, which it received from Bradford with the permit to publish, and follows it by sage advice to the oil producer not to do anything rash, but to trust to the "thorough and unbiased investigation which the *Sun* is making." The *Sun* evidently takes the matter to heart, and is really alarmed lest the shrewd business men of the oil regions are all about to buck their heads against a stone wall. Here is the mysterious circular which causeth the hair of Dana to stand erect:

To the Officers and Directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad:

SIR:—The discriminations in freight allowed the Standard Oil Co. have placed it in their power to become the only buyer and seller of oil. All producers of oil are in their power. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We therefore ask your company, in common honesty, to rescind these contracts. Unless this is done, you are hereby notified that your lines of travel will no longer be uninterrupted, and the strikes of last year will be but as child's play. The serpent, even, hisses ere it strikes. We do not wish to do less.

Sig., { K }
{ 15 }

Business Troubles.

We are [illegible] when we state that [illegible] J. Rogers has been compelled by [illegible] times and [illegible] to make an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. It has [illegible] been our duty to chronicle an occurrence of this nature when we have done it with more reluctance and positive pain. There are few men more widely known, not only in this section but throughout the State, than Mr. Rogers, and all know him as a man of unusual energy, enterprise and public spirit. Such is his character at home, and the regret on account of his present unfortunate, and we hope but temporary, business reversal is sincere and universal among his own townsmen. A few years ago he possessed a comfortable competence unencumbered and free of debt. Coming into possession, by a sale of land, of a few surplus thousands, he at once sought an investment that might not only prove profitable but that would aid in building up his own town. He purchased the property on which his mills are located, and erected one of the most complete saw and planing mills in this part of the State. It proved an unfortunate investment. The market for hemlock lumber was low and unstable. It was a business with which he was unfamiliar, and his official duties calling him away from home a large portion of the year he was unable to give to the business the constant personal supervision in all its details which it needed. The result is as stated above.

Mr. Rogers owns real estate and personal property to the amount of at least $25,000 at a fair valuation. His liabilities will not exceed $10,000. Under the present depreciation of property, a forced sale would however scarcely realize the indebtedness. With a judicious management by the assignees, there is no doubt that every creditor will be satisfied in full. It is probable that the assignees will at once advertise the mill property for sale. If so it will furnish an excellent opportunity for parties of experience to obtain possession of one of the best mill properties in this section, and one that cannot but be with good management a profitable investment. We understand that J. C. Backus and Llewellyn Rogers will be chosen as the assignees. Mr. L. Rogers will go to Harrisburg at the opening of the Legislature to fill his position as one of the clerks of the Senate. It is probable he will eventually remove his family to that city, making it his permanent residence. In that case Smethport will lose one of her most generous hearted and public spirited citizens, of the kind that we can the least afford to spare. In any event he has the sympathy of the entire community in his present troubles. He is not a man easily overcome or "downed," as the boys say, and we hope and believe that in a few years he will have regained financially all and more than he has lost.

Tapping the Jugular.

From the Oil City Derrick.

Much interest was excited Saturday in petroleum circles by the report that Phillips Brothers, who have labored persistently for months to find an outlet to the Bullion field, had struck a large flowing well on the R. Vanderlin farm, two and a half miles southwest of Clintonville. The news was speedily confirmed by the arrival of numerous dispatches, which stated that the sand was reached during Friday night, and that early on Saturday morning the oil rushed forth with terrific force. Up to Saturday evening the flow continued at the rate of between three hundred and five hundred barrels. The rock is reported of good quality, and the success of the venture naturally occasioned considerable stir. The well is on a tract adjoining the lands of ex-Postmaster Carson, of Franklin. Tack Brothers also own a tract in the neighborhood. However, so many dry holes have been put down in the vicinity that it is not probable the new gusher will no more than open up a pool, the size of which can be determined only by actual operations. Phillips Brothers have shown wonderful pluck and perseverance in developing the country around Clintonville, and they certainly deserve the largest measure of success, but whether another Bullion will follow in this instance is extremely doubtful.

There are many conflicting reports about the well, but all agree that it is a spouter of no mean degree. Saturday's telegrams rated it from 300 to 800 barrels a few enthusiastic individuals placing the probable production as high as 1,000 barrels a day. It is about the 25th well drilled by the Phillips Brothers since the Bullion excitement. The gentlemen have control of the bulk of the territory in that section, by lease or purchase, and have had since the earliest developments in the Bullion field. After Bullion's brilliant sun began to set and the voluntaries of the fickle goddess forsook her for fields more promising, the Phillips Brothers remained and continued operations, moving slowly to the south and southwest, not getting far from the well-known 22° line in which the belt was supposed to lay. Less persevering men would have given up the search as hopeless long ago, but not so they. Dry hole after dry hole was put down until after many months of time, and fortune sunk in the ground, comes this well to reward their patient industry and perseverance.

When the sand was reached no tankage had been provided, except a two hundred a fifty barrel water tank. No gusher being expected, there was no oil saver on, and on tapping the jugular the fluid was thrown over the top of the derrick. The well did not flow steady, but by pulsations, about four minutes intervening between each flow. All fires about the well were extinguished, and the boiler removed to a remote quarter to ensure safety when drilling would be resumed. Toward evening connections were made to the tank and the stream turned on. Measurements were then taken when it was found that well was filling the tank seven inches an hour, or at a rate of 500 barrels in a day. When the well began spouting the drill was four feet in the sand.

Fresh Oysters.

A full supply of fresh tub oysters is kept constantly on hand at Picard's Bakery and Provision store. He has a neatly arranged eating room connected with his store and will supply them cooked in every style, or will supply families and parties with quantities to suit. 37-tf.

A Good Arrangement.

The directors of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company have [illegible] right reserved in their second mortgage [illegible] pany will issue a new general mortgage bond to take the place of the cancelled issue, and bondholders of the old bonds have the precedence if they desire to exchange them for the new bonds. In the body of the announcement we find the gratifying statement that the business of the road, both passenger and freight, is constantly increasing, and the net receipts for the last year have been large enough to pay the interest on all the company's debts and leave a surplus of nearly $200,000 toward paying a dividend on the stock. As our readers are aware, the affairs of the company are managed by a Board of Directors composed of some of the most successful business men in Buffalo, who have not received any payment for their services. The capital stock is to a large extent held by them, as are the bonds also, and the City itself is a stockholder to the amount of seven hundred thousand dollars. Many of the holders of the bonds about to be cancelled have signified their intention to take the new bonds in exchange.

Under all the circumstances, there would seem to be hardly any excuse for allowing this prosperous railroad to pay ten per cent. interest any longer. Its credit ought to be good enough to enable its managers to borrow all the money it wants on long time at seven per cent., which is two to three per cent. higher interest than any first-rate security will bear in the years to come. The Hon. E. G. Spaulding, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank in this city, is the company's financial agent in the negotiations for cancelling the old bonds and placing the new ones.—*Buffalo Express.*

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Promptness.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that "The Bradford Fire Insurance Company" of Bradford, Pa., has this 28th day of October, 1878, fully adjusted and paid my loss under their Policy 119 in said company. I having suffered a loss of my furniture on the morning of October 12, 1878 in the Boro of Kendall, McKean Co. Pa. The said Company by their Secretary I. H. Hilliard, on the afternoon of the day of the fire paid me a part of my loss I having been burned out and left in a destitute condition.

SYLVESTER PAGE.

The above should have some weight in inducing farmers and other citizens to insure their dwellings and all their insurable property in this Enterprising Home Company that is managed so carefully and economically by good and reliable citizens. Every dollar of money sent out of this county for something that can be produced as well at home, is a dollar in cash and a dollar in employment lost to the community. The "Bradford Mutual" has the elements of a sound and reliable company, and the citizens should support it.

15-52 6t.

Cure for Sore Eyes.

To all afflicted with sore eyes, Inflammation, Granulations, Films, can make a bargain. Cure or no pay. Tarageums and Amaroces cured in the first stages, as doctored by D. Wildey, of Farmers Valley, south side of Potato Creek.

Mr. Love, on Open Brook, has tried the above remedy, was cured by it and knows of other cases, and can recommend it. 15-51 3m

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

CANDID ADVICE.

Whenever a man comes into our room complaining of headache, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, and feeling bad generally, we advise him to take Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. His Golden Relief cures all pain. Cough Honey, all coughs.

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be *permanently* cured by the use of PARMELEE'S GREAT BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER.

It is well known that *all these diseases arise from* an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

For purifying the blood we cheerfully recommend this great and efficient remedy, feeling certain that if given a fair trial, wonderful cures will be the sure result.

If after a *fair* trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return to us the empty bottle and we will refund your money.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 e o w, 1 y

A Merry Heart.

Solomon says "A merry heart maketh a glad countenance," but the heart is not apt to be merry if one is suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion or liver complaint, or if sleep is disturbed or unrefreshing. *The most* frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia, of which all medical writers declare it to be a sure symptom. For the certain cure of these distressing maladies, we have never yet discovered a medicine to equal PARMELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND. Its influence is truly wonderful and all that could be desired. In invigorates the digestive organs and imparts new life to the whole system; it is also a great regulating tonic and holds the foremost place among medicinal preparations of its class.

We are so confident that it will give satisfaction in every case that we invite you to try it. If not entirely satisfactory, return the empty bottle, and we will refund the money. Sample bottles 15 cents: regular size, $1.00. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 e o w, 1 y

For Generations Diseases arising from indiscretion have been treated with Balsam Copabia and Mercury, until the stomachs of the patients using them became so nauseated and weakened that it was hard to decide which was the worst complaint, the disordered stomach or the original disease. At length the Samaritan's Gift made its advent, and an entirely new system of cure was inaugurated, and the beneficial results at once seen. The disgusting drugs and poisons were discarded, and to-day the Gift is prescribed by numbers of the leading Physicians; yet, notwithstanding the Samaritan's Gift is known to be a positive cure, purely vegetable, and pleasant to use, as only ten pills have to be taken, many old anti-diluvians will stick to their sickening drugs and gorge their patients for weeks, perhaps months. Has a long job and a big bill anything to do with it? Male packages $2; Female $3. Sent by mail to any address by Desmond & Co. 915 Race st., Philadelphia.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

15-36 eow26t.

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mothers that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE YOU neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quieted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother longs for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co. Smethport, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Harper's Magazine.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Magazine is the American Magazine alike in literature and in art.—*Boston Traveller.*

The most popular monthly in the world.—*N. Y. Observer.*

It is an excellent companion for the young, a delight to the mature, a solace for declining age.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

No other Monthly in the world can show so brilliant a list of contributors; nor does any furnish its readers with so great a variety and so superior a quality of literature.—*Watchman*, Boston.

The volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO, one year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, one year	20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A complete set of Harper's *Magazine*, now comprising 57 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, postpaid $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Harper's Weekly.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The *Weekly* remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its type and woodcuts.—*Springfield Republican.*

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and of artistic treatment.—*Zion's Herald*, Boston.

The *Weekly* is a potent agency for the dissemination of correct political principles, and a powerful opponent of shams, frauds, and false pretences.—*Evening Express*, Rochester

The volumes of the *Weekly* begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO, one year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, one year	20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense (providing the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. *A complete set*, comprising Twenty-two volumes sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Harper's Bazar.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

To dress according to *Harper's Bazar* will be the aim and ambition of the women of America.—*Boston Transcript.*

As a faithful chronicle of fashion, and a newspaper of domestic and social character, it ranks without a rival.—*Brooklyn Eagle*

This paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	10 00
Any Two, one year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, one year	20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A Complete Set comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

After Taking

Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency*, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age*, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.

Sold in Smethport by Druggists everywhere. 15-43-1y

LINES OF TRAVEL.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

[illegible] PURIFY the BLOOD and [illegible] LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY and VIGOR to these [illegible] system. They are [illegible] confidently recommended in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., New York

A CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin diseases

Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of *J. Haydock*, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each. 15-42 yl HOLLOWAY & Co. New York.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Con*sumption, Epilepsy* and *Fits*, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. 15-49 yl

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

THE SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

We are happy to say to the public that our schools are now in full working order, under the principalship of Prof. H. H. Bartholomew, ex-County Superintendent of Northumberland County—a gentleman of superior attainments and vast experience as an educator. The schools have been thoroughly graded. A complete course of studies has been prepared and unanimously adopted by the board. The course embraces all the branches taught in our public schools together with the higher English and classical studies necessary to prepare students for any college in the State. The schools are divided into ten departments and these are subdivided into three divisions upon a plan similar to that of the Normal schools. Any living outside of the district desiring the advantages of this school can be admitted on the following terms: For the common branches per term of three months, $3,00, and for each additional branch $1,00 extra. B. L. KNAPP,
15-50-tf Sec'y of Board.

LEGAL.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of administration have been issued to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Newcomer, deceased, late of Otto township, McKean county, Pa., all parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

W. L. LEWIS, Adm'r
Duke Center, McKean Co., Pa.

Oct. 23, 1878.—15-51 6t

Notice.

Western District of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of S. D. Karns, of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

FRANK W. SMITH, Assignee.
93 Diamond St., Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 31, 1878.—v16n1

Notice.

In the District Court of the United States, for the western District of Pennsylvania

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of P. K. Knight of the township of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

B. W. GREEN, Assignee.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 26, 1878.—52-3t

Auditor's Notice.

R. E. BROADHEAD vs BROADHEAD & Co. } McKean Co. Com. Pleas E. D. 214 Sept. Term, 1878.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court to distribute money in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of defendant's real estate will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bradford on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims upon said funds must present them or else be forever debarred from coming in upon the same.

H. KING,
16-4t Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

R. F. PARSONS vs SAMUEL HIPP. } McKean Co. Com. Pleas. E. D. No. 174 Sept. Term, 1878.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court to distribute money arising from the sale of defendant's real estate will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bradford on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1878 at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where all persons having claims upon said funds must present them or else be forever debarred from coming in upon the same. H. KING,
16-3-4t Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

USE OF J. F. DUNLAP vs SPEAR & KING. } In Court of Com. Pleas of McKean county. No. 541 Sept. T. 1878

Having been appointed Auditor to distribute the money in court arising from the Sheriff sale of defendant's property in above case, I will attend to the duties of such appointment at my office in Smethport on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., where all persons interested are required to produce and substantiate their claims or be debarred from coming for any portion of the fund.

DAVID STERRETT,
16-3-4t Auditor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J I. Guileau & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

OFFICE 283 MAIN ST.—4TH DOOR ON BALCONY.

W. P. LATHROP STANLEY B. COWING.

1530v1

MRS. J. B. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instumental & Vocal Music.

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Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-32 y1

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOLD MEDAL

[illegible]

J. & P. COATS,

[illegible] SEWING [illegible] at all the [illegible] NORTH AND [illegible]

The [illegible] was taken by [illegible] which [illegible] American origin, industry and [illegible] received a Grand Prize at [illegible]

No Grand Prizes were awarded for Spool Cotton at PARIS.

Messrs. J. & P. Coats [illegible] at Pawtucket, R. I., the large[illegible] in the United States. Every [illegible] from the raw cotton to the [illegible] is conducted there. Their American [illegible] took the award at the [illegible] which they have never claimed [illegible] American-made Spool Cotton [illegible] manufactured in their Scotch Mills, they [illegible] the satisfaction of announcing that [illegible] identified themselves with this country [illegible]

AMERICA, as represented by J. & P. COATS, is still

Ahead in Spool Cotton.

BATES & COATES,

Sole Agents in Philadelphia for

v16n1 2t J. & P. COATS

FOR 20 CENTS

The N. Y. Even'g Post (WEEKLY)

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To Any Address in the United States

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Until January 1, 1879.

The New York Evening Post shows no falling off since the death of Mr. Bryant, but rather the contrary, if anything.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

It maintains the high standard set up for it by the late Mr. Bryant.—*Utica Herald.*

The best of evening newspapers by all odds.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The leading representative afternoon daily of New York City.—*New Haven Commonwealth.*

The wisest and soundest of all our newspapers.—*New York Independent.*

Has a very large circulation among the respectable reading public of this city.—*N. Y. World.*

Accepted at the South as the best authority on any subject.—*New Orleans Times.*

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SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

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"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen.*

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will outwear any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle and nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction.*

Every machine *warranted.*

Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
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"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
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An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

A Very Bad Boy.

This boy stood on his little sled,
And looked down at his toes,
As down the slippery hill he sped,
Upset, and smashed his nose.
He tore his breeches, ripped his coat,
And skinned his little rump,
When he went home he told his ma
He run against a stump.

She asked him "if he'd been to school,"
He told her that "he had;"
But he had been with other boys
Engaged in doing bad—
"Played hookey!" that observed his "ma"—
She smashed his little sled,
She warmed him with a piece of stave
And made him go to bed.

That little urchin's out again,
And walking 'bout the streets;
Walks pigeon-toed, and makes a face
At every boy he meets,
He don't sit down—the boy ain't well,
And often gets a slur;
He bites his lips, and says "I rid
A bare-backed mule too far."

Cooking Apples.

There are many excellent dishes which may be prepared with apples as the basis, of which the following are a few, which have been well attested to:

Children's Pudding.—Fill an earthen baking-dish with finely chopped apples; season with sugar and nutmeg, add a little water, set it on the back of the range until the apples are tender; then make a crust of one teacupful of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of butter, a little salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder, flour enough to roll out; lay the crust on top of the apples and bake. To be eaten hot with sweet sauce, flavored with lemon or vanilla. Other kinds of fruit may be used in the same manner.

A Cheap Pudding.—Select two deep earthen dishes, fill one with tart apples cut fine and half a pint of water or less. Cover the apples with a tender crust, then turn the empty dish over it, and cook fifteen or twenty minutes in a hot oven. Do not remove the cover until the moment the pudding is to be eaten, and have it done at the right time. Serve with cream and sugar, or other sauce.

Rice and Apples.—Core as many nice apples as will fill a dish; boil them in light syrup; cook a quarter of a pound of rice in milk, with sugar and salt; put some of the rice in the dish, and put in the apples; fill up the intervals with rice, and bake it in the oven till it is a fine color.

One Crust Apple Pie.—Line your pie-dish with pastry, then quarter your apples, fill your pie-dish with them, sweeten with sugar, and bake until tender; take out of the oven, beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten with one teaspoonful of powdered sugar, spread it over the pie, place it again in the oven, and brown lightly.

Apple Short Cake.—To one quart of sifted flour add two teaspoonsful of cream tartar, one of soda, half a teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a pound of butter, sweet milk enough to mix it. Have the dough rather stiff, roll and bake in a sheet. As soon as baked, split open the whole cake, spread one piece quickly with butter, cover with well sweetened apple sauce, pour over some thick sweet cream, grate on nutmeg, place the other half on this, crust-side down, spread with butter, cover with apple-sauce, cream and nutmeg.

Weights and Measures.

From a very readable article in the Engineer and Mining Journal favoring the metric system of weights and measures, about which so much has been written and said of late, we condense the following curious but truthful summary of the uncertainty and variety of the bulk measures used in this country in trade:

In a copper works, ore is measured and paid for by the ton of 2,352 pounds, from the mines through the mill, till it comes out of the jigs, when suddenly it is transformed into a ton of 2,240 pounds, which is the ton of the smelting furnaces and of the teamsters. When shipped, this ton again shrinks to one of 2,000 pounds. At the iron works there is a still greater variety of tons; and even connecting railroads adjust their freight to 2,240 lb. or 2,000 lb. per ton, as their own standard may be, in delivering from one to the other. "And in order," remarks our contemporary, "to maintain the beautiful symmetry of our system, they, of course, rarely, if ever, state what kind of a ton is used in either case." Coal is mined and paid for by tons of various weights from 3,000 to 2,000 lbs. It is sold by tons running from 2,240 lbs. all the way down to 1,500 lbs. Large purchasers can buy tons of 2,240 lbs., but purchasers from the same company's retail yard find the ton weighs never more than 2,000 lbs., if that. It is sold by bushels of 76 lbs., 80 lbs., "barrels," "hogsheads," "loads," and other "standards"—"the weights of which," continues the article in question, "depend originally on the fancy of the individual, and subsequently on 'immemorial custom.'"

The Advantages of Poverty.

Much is said of the "independence of poverty." That riches nor place, eloquence nor power, titles nor glory, bring happiness is proved in the experience of all countries, and all people. While this is true on the one hand, it is equally true on the other that poverty has its advantages and adversity its uses. If they are not as "sweet" as Shakespeare paints them, they are not as sour as many imagine. Punch illustrates the common blessing of common men in the following truism:

You wear out your old clothes.

You are exonerated from making calls.

You are not troubled with many visitors.

Borers do not bore you.

Spongers do not haunt your table.

Itinerant bands do not play opposite your window.

You are not persecuted to stand godfather.

No one thinks of presenting you a testimonial.

No tradesman irritates you by asking: "Is there any little article to-day, sir?"

Begging letter writers let you alone.

Imposters seem to know it's no use bleeding you.

You swallow infinitely less poison than others.

Flatterers do not shoot their rubbish into your ears.

You are saved many a debt, many a deception, many a headache.

And lastly, if you have a true friend in the world, you are sure, in a very short space of time, to learn it.

"The First Private."

A rare specimen of soldierly humanity once appeared at a Southern hotel.

In the large bar room of the house, during the evening, a discussion arose touching certain events that transpired at the battle of Shiloh. The dispute waxed warm. Many of those present had been in the war, some engaged on the one side, and some on the other, and being military men, and officers at that, they were very emphatic. At length a modest gentleman, who had been sitting in a far corner, quietly listening, arose and came forward.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I happened to be in that battle—was in at the beginning, and came out at the end—and if you would like, I will tell you just how it was."

All were respectfully silent while he spoke, and they could not be otherwise than attentive: for the man's description of the battle was so precise, so circumstantial, so eloquent, and so startlingly vivid, that those who had been there seemed to be living the fiery scene over again. When he had concluded, all understood, and there was room for no more dispute.

On the following morning, the soldier of Shiloh went to the office to settle his bill previous to departure, and asked the amount of his indebtedness. Said the landlord—

"You were in the army?"

"Yes, sir."

"May I ask what office you held?"

"I held no commission, sir, I was but a private soldier."

"Is it possible? Well, sir, I shall claim the privilege of celebrating this rare event by making you a present of a receipted bill without further cost to you. Of the thousands of soldiers that have stopped at my house since the close of the war, you are the first private."

Providence.

Not long since a man stopped at the little window of a branch office in the "Hub," the inhabitant evidently of a little sphere of his own, outside of which he was lost in the mazes of life.

"Is this the telegraph office?" he asked hesitatingly.

The young lady operator satisfied him of the fact.

"I want to telegraph," he proceeded, growing confidential, "I want to telegraph to my wife and tell her I missed the train."

"You will have to write it on one of those blanks," said the operator, coolly; entirely unimpressed by the (to sender) exciting event.

"Oh, well. I guess you'd better write it. I can write" (evidently thinking it necessary to establish the fact before proceeding farther), "but" (flatteringly) "you can fix it up better than I can."

"Whom is the message going to?" asked the operator, as she armed herself with pen and blank.

"To—my wife—in Providence," he replied, with the most sublime innocence.

The operator looked at him doubtfully.

"What is the address? To whom is the message going?"

The man eyed her with great astonishment. "I told you," he said, raising his voice as if he thought her afflicted with deafness, "to my wife in Providence."

"I am afraid," the operator replied, trying to speak ironically, "that the message might not be received if addressed in that way. Providence is a small place, I know, but it might possibly go to some other man's wife."

Permanent Pastures.

Ex State Senator Charles E. Mickley, of Michigan, in an address before a Farmers' Institute at Tecumseh, on "Permanent Pastures and How to Manage Them," said that for about twelve years he had devoted himself to maintaining permanent pastures. If the soil was adapted to it, there would be little trouble in securing permanent pasturage. Clay lands were the best, but mixed soils might be made to do well. The land should be well prepared and good varieties of seeds should be planted. The fields might be mowed for two or three years and grazed, but not too close. In ten or twelve years one might have a permanent pasture of the highest excellence, the natural grasses having been superseded by the cultivated kinds. The gain was a longer pasturing season and a grass of better fattening qualities. He preferred land that was natural pasture, and would not plow it, except for leveling rough places. It would take about three acres to a steer, according to the experience of the Bullongs, of New York, but Mr. Mickley thought two acres, or two and one-half acres sufficient. Low lands, no matter how low, must be underdrained. It made the pasture sweeter, but the flats, if underdrained well, were equal to high and rolling land. Draining was a matter of judgment, and no specific rules could be laid down.

Arabian Maxims.

An Englishman traveling in Arabia gives the following as the maxims which influence the Arab in rearing the horses for which the country is so famed: "Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful and inured to hardship and fatigue. Do not beat your horses, nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning. If you have a long day's journey before you, spare your horse at the start; let him frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him whatever you please, he will not leave you in difficulty. Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically. Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loins and limbs; four things long—neck, chest, fore-arm and croup; four things short—pasterns, back, ears and tail." The same writer asserts that the best Arabian stallions have a remarkable ability to transmit all these traits to their descendants, and that the maxim, "The blood follows the sire," is the corner-stone of Arabian horse breeding.

New York has 241,886 farms, containing 25,600,200 acres, about two-thirds of which is reported as improved land.

The Cabbage Butterfly.

The light colored butterfly flying along listlessly among the rows of cabbages, apparently so harmless, is not the embodiment of innocence. It is worse than a tramp. The delicate movements and quiet ways are apt to deceive us into the thought that it is only beauty and harmless innocence that flits before our eyes. But when in a few days we find highways stretching in irregular curves through our beautiful cabbages; when we cut through the head brought in for dinner and observe that we have dissected several disgusting worms our stomachs with disgust cry out: "From whence came these?" And that same delicately moulded, soft-winged insect that a few days before executed such graceful movements, if it had lived so long, would wink with one eye at us and say, "I did the mischief, but what are you going to do about it?"

This last question it would be well for us all to ponder over. What are we going to do about the cabbage insect that promises to give us an invasion of no small moment? Prof. Cook says: "Catch the butterflies. Lay the pupal under boards laid between the rows, and pour hot water on the heads of cabbage to kill the larvæ." In the meantime it is well to bestir ourselves and learn the habits of the insect, adopt the best methods of destruction, and invent better ones if we can.

Old Nails.

"I have taken sixteen nails out of this foot, besides those that held on the shoe." So said a young man after preparing a foot of a new customer's horse for a shoe. That particular foot came to the shop with twenty-four nails. A sufficient number surely to do considerable harm to the foot, not to speak of the danger of a nail striking one of them in driving, and being turned inwards. Even the rust of so many nails crowded into such a small space would have a serious effect on a piece of wood that was exposed to dampness, and could not fail to injure living horn. But this happened a round dozen of years ago, and upwards of three thousand miles from Toronto, and of itself would be scarcely worth mention. Recently I put myself into the possession of a foot that was no longer of any use to its owner, in which foot there are thirteen nails. Allowing eight for the number left by its last shoe, there are five still remaining as memorials of the previous shoes. They stand in pairs, like ill arranged teeth, and along with the foot, would form an excellent subject for a lecture.—*Toronto Globe.*

The Monster Water Tanks of India.

How to prevent water famine, will be for some time to come a very serious question in India; and while charity seeks to palliate the misery, science is trying to discover the laws of the rainfall, and to devise means of storing large supplies of water against seasons of drought. Examples are not wanting. More than a thousand years ago one of the kings of Ceylon erected a tank, Kanthalai, on a scale so enormous, that were it to be built now it would cost a million sterling. This tank is to be repaired and made available for irrigation. In another district the tank of Kalowewa was twelve miles long and thirty miles in circumference, inclosed by embankments sixty feet in height, and was kept full by two rivers which flowed into it from the hills. In the district of Mannar the Giant's tank offers a further resource, and makes us aware of the pains taken by the natives to secure a sufficient water supply in former ages.

She Didn't.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a young man with very white eyes, and a girl of 18, with very long curls, stood together on the City Hall tower to gaze upon the beautiful panorama below.—In a minute or two the girl began to feel giddy, and as the sensation increased she cried out:

"Oh! Will! I'm going to faint away!"

"What's up?" he shouted, as he put an arm around her.

"Oh! I'm so—so—I'm so—" she gasped as she began settling down.

"Here, now! don't you do it!" he bluntly exclaimed as he held her up.—"I love you like all Jewhittaker, and you know it, but I couldn't pick you up and carry you down them winding stairs if I was engaged to the whole family! Brace up, now! If you faint I'll run!"

She didn't faint, but it was necessary for him to keep his arm around her for the next fifteen minutes.—*Free Press.*

A Setter.

A raw boy coming into a printing office to learn the business, the foreman asked the question: Have you ever set any? meaning type of course.

"Set? reckon I kin; haven't I set all our old hens; and didn't every one on 'em hatch out every egg put under 'em except old speckle, that went off and left her nest—consarn her old pictur!"

"You'll do," said the foreman. "I don't want you to set hens, but to set at that stand."

"Waal that's quare: you want me to *set at a stand*, like them set of fellers pickin' up them little jigamarees, do you! Waal, here goes."

John went to work, and learnt his "letters" at the case, until he could compose and punctuate correctly—so that he is now a first-rate *setter* and *pointer*

Language of the Finger Ring.

If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of his left hand.

If engaged, he wears it on the second finger.

If married, he wears it on the third finger.

If he never intends to marry he wears it on the fourth or little finger.

When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on her first finger.

If engaged, she wears it upon her second finger.

If married, she wears her wedding ring upon the third finger.

If she intends to remain a maid, she wears her ring upon the fourth finger.

Thus by a few simple tokens the passion of love is expressed.

She Didn't.

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She didn't faint, but it was necessary for him to keep his arm around her for the next fifteen minutes.—*Free Press.*

Spaying Sows.

Farmers, spay your sows before fattening them. There are thousands of dollars lost to us every year by not doing it. The shippers and packers have combined to dock us forty pounds on every sow that looks as though she might ever have any pigs. This is a heavy shrinkage, but we have to submit to it; yet we have the remedy in our own hands. If we have our sows spayed they cannot dock us. I presume that the reason so many do not spay is that they are afraid of losing many. I have just had some spayed and did not lose any, and I am confident that when properly done we will seldom lose any. Every farmer ought to know how to spay, and teach his boys how to do it.

Table Mats

An exchange gives this way of making pretty and inexpensive mats for the table: First cut out stiff pasteboard the required size and shape for your mats, (old boxes will do); then, having selected some stalks of broom corn, as near of a size as possible, and the red and the white if you can, so as to alternate the colors; sew them on to the pasteboard, closely together, with strong patent thread, down the middle and round the edge; then trim off the ends, and, after glueing some fancy colored paper on the under side, bind round with scarlet braid, or, what is preferable, worsted braid.

An athletic specimen of the Emerald Isle called on a wharfinger for a job. "The top o' the morning to ye, Muster P., I've been told that ye're in want of help." "I've but little to do," replied P. with mercantile gravity. "I'm the very boy for yees! It's but little I care about doing; it's the money I'm afther, sure!"

The Mayor of a neighboring town in Illinois was dragged into a temperance meeting and made to deliver a speech. He said that, as the executive of the city, he intended to see the laws enforced. Then they tried to persuade him to sign the pledge, but he refused, saying that he loved freedom too well to do so.

A composition for tempering may be formed of rosin, 7½ parts; whale oil, 1½ parts; pulverized charcoal, ¼ part; tallow, ¼ part. In using, very small tools should be dipped in this mixture the same as in water, then polish and draw the temper as usual. Large tools should be dipped, then heated up again, and temper as usual. This composition will also restore burnt steel as good as new. With small tools dip once; if large dip two or three times; no hammering is required.

Good grooming is necessary to good digestion and health. The functions of the skin are very important. The skin is an excretory organ as well as one which affords covering and protection to the muscular tissues. Cleanliness of the skin is as necessary for the health of a horse as for that of a man. The skin exfoliates or throws off in scales the used up portion, and this dusty matter should be brushed out of the coat. The irritation by the brushing stimulates the skin, and assists this healthful action; but the irritation should not be too severe. A moderately hard brush is preferable to a hard, sharp curry comb.

M. Mouchot, in experiments for utilizing the heat of the sun, has lately shown to the Academy of Sciences a small still, in which the sun's heat was applied to the process of distillation.—With this still, the mirror of which was twenty inches in diameter, the inventor succeeded in distilling a quart of wine in half an hour. With a mirror five times as large, the inventor believes he will be able to distil twenty quarts in the same space of time. The seasons make little difference in the working of the solar still, provided the sun's rays be not intercepted; and M. Mouchot has brought water to the boiling point in January, in a boiler standing in the open air and covered with ice and snow.

Herbivorous animals are furnished with powerful blunt teeth, adapted for the purpose of crushing or grinding into a pulp the hard, fibrous food upon which they chiefly subsist. The structure of their jaws is such that instead of opening and closing after the manner of a pair of scissors (as the jaws of flesh-eating animals do), they move sideways as well as up and down. These movements enable the broad surface of the teeth to work like millstones, as it were, and so to pulverize or reduce to pulp the hardest and toughest kinds of food. The saliva of these animals is very abundant, in order that their dry food may be well moistened. The saliva contains a peculiar nitrogenous substance, which has the property of converting starch into a kind of sugar, and thus renders it more easy of digestion.

A young gentleman of Prairie Grove, Texas, proposed to his lady love, but was gently refused. He went a second and third time with the same result. But at length he rode over one evening and told her he would neither eat, sleep nor speak until she consented to become his bride. She invited him to dinner; he shook his head. She talked on; he merely looked dejected. Then she requested him to take supper; a negative shake of the head was the only reply. She played, sang and chatted on till bed time when a servant showed him a room; a negative shake. She tripped away to her chamber; he sat determined still. About 12 o'clock she came back and said, "I don't wish to cause the death of a good man, so I will marry you." The rejoiced one rose, and with much earnestness said, "My dear, haven't you any cold victuals on hand?"

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SMETHPORT OMNIBUS LINE.

To and from all regular Trains.

OMNIBUSES, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11:40 a.m.
1:30 and 5:20 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.30 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, Lve.	11.35 a.m	5.30 a.m	......
Frisbee	11.40	5.35 †	......
Cory's	11.42 *	5.41 †	......
Farmers Valley	11.51	5.50 †	......
Smethport	12.10	6.15	......
Crosby	12.15 *	6.20 *	......
Colegrove	12.18	6.25 †	......
Hamlin	12.29 *	6.30 *	......
Wernwag	12.40 *	6.40 *	......
Clermont, Arr.	1.00	7.05	......

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont, Lve.	1.25 p.m	7.25 a.m	......
Wernwag	1.35 *	7.30 *	......
Hamlin	1.46 *	7.45 †	......
Colegrove	1.55	8.00 †	......
Crosby	2.00 *	8.04 †	......
Smethport	2.18	8.30	......
Farmers Valley	2.26	8.42	......
Cory's	2.29 *	8.57 †	......
Frisbee	2.40	9.05	......
Larrabee, Arr.	2.50	9.	......

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent*

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 12, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m
Eldred, Arr.	2 10	5 45	2 40	9 05
Windfall	1 55	5 43	2 20	8 53
Prentice Vale	1 45	5 31	2 19	8 42
Duke Centre	1 34	5 25	2 11	8 30
Rixford	1 18	5 20	2 05	8 20
Summit City	12 48	4 53	1 40	8 03
Little Boyd	12 30	4 42	1 34	7 52
Dallas City	12 22	4 36	1 25	7 47
Sawyer City	12 02	4 23	1 13	7 35
Laferty	11 53	4 16	1 02	7 28
Tarport	11 40	4 08	12 54	7 21
Bradford. Lv.	11 25	4 00	12 40	7 15

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m
Bradford. Arr.	8 47	1 33	5 10	10 15
Tarport	8 42	1 27	5 05	10 07
Laferty	8 35	1 25	4 53	9 50
Sawyer City	8 30	1 13	4 47	9 41
Dallas City	8 18	1 01	4 39	9 22
Little Boyd	8 13	12 56	4 31	9 15
Summit City	8 03	12 46	4 21	9 00
Rixford	7 45	12 30	3 53	8 30
Duke Centre	7 30	12 14	3 40	8 12
Prentice Vale	7 20	12 03	3 42	8 00
Windfall	7 14	11 56	3 33	7 45
Eldred. Lv.	7 00	11 91	3 25	7 30

J. D. YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.18; Jamison's, 8.22; Aurora, 8.30; Wales, 8.43; Holland, 8.53; Protection, 9.02; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.22; Machias, 9.30; Franklinville, 9.43; Ischua, 9.59; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.38; Portville, 10.43; State Line, 10.53; Eldred, 11.06; Larrabees, 11.15; Sartwell, 11.22; Turtle Point, 11.27; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.58; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.22; P. M. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15 p.m., at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.09; Jamison's, 5.15; Aurora, 5.23; Wales, 5.35; Holland, 5.46; Protection, 5.55; Arcade, 6.09; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.26; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Westons, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.56; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.32; Port Allegany, 8.45; connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.20 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:00 a. m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.14; Sartwell, 6.54; Larrabees, 6.25; Eldred, 7.12; State Line, 7.25; Portville, 7.31; Weston's, 7.43; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.48; Machias, 9.06; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcade, 9.23; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.58; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.58; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.25; Turtle Point, 2.36; Sartwell, 2.43; Larrabees, 2.50; Eldred, 3.00; State Line, 3.12; Portville, 3.26; Weston's, 3.28; Olean, 3.40; Erie R'y Junct., 3.44; Hinsdale, 3.58; Ischua, 4.10; Franklinville, 4.27; Machias, 4.43; Yorkshire, 4.52; Arcade, 5.00; Protection, 5.13; Holland, 5.22; Wales, 5.35; Aurora, 5.40; Jamison, 5.53; Elma, 5.57; Springbrook, 6.03; Ebenezer, 6.13; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R. R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia......11.55 p. m
" " " Warren......4.45 p. m
" " " Irvineton......5.00 p. m
" " " Corry......6.00 p. m
" " arr. at Erie......7.35 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Kane......6.30 a. m
" " " Warren......7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton......8.00 a. m
" " " Corry......9.10 a. m
" " arr. at Erie......10.35 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie......11.20 a. m
" " " Corry......1.19 p. m
" " " Irvineton......2.02 p. m
" " " Warren......2.18 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia......7.00 a. m
KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie......4.10 p. m
" " " Corry......6.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton......7.05 p. m
" " " Warren......7.20 p. m
" " arr. at Kane......9.30 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & B. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. west and west, and at Corry with P. T. & B. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

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FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

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Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

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TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

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STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

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Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Felloe Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

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Grate	6 05	Run of mines	2 75
Egg	6 05	Nut and slack	2 00
Stove	6 25	Slack	2 00
Chestnut	5 10		

A reduction made on car lots. Fifty cents additional for delivery.

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